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WASHINGTON.

The Relations of Congress and the Administration.

Results of the Gold Panic Investigation.

What the Committee's Report Will Probably Show.

The Calumnies Against the President Refuted.

Revelations in the Cadetship Investigation.

The Political Atmosphere in Washington—The Undercurrent of Talk—Coldness and Indifference by Congress Towards the Administration.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

There is an element in the political atmosphere in Washington which bodes no good to the future unity and success of the Republican Party. It is difficult to define its character precisely, but it is so palpable that one can feel it and breathe it, and it is far more permeating than we like to admit. The cause of the existence of such an element is even more difficult to define than its character. But its existence is certain. The shape which this feeling takes may be illustrated, perhaps, by the remarks of a distinguished poet and satirist, who spent a few days here last week. He had been dining and wining in high official circles, had kept his eyes and ears open, and his conclusions were not hasty. On preparing to leave, a friend asked him, "Well, what do you find?" "I find," said he, "an Administration without a party to support it." The poet found the truth, and this remark may illustrate the element which I refer to as existing in this political atmosphere.

The Administration and the Republican Party in Congress are not en rapport in feeling or desire. There is no enthusiasm on the floor of either House either in the support of the measures of the Administration or in its defence from outside attack. This coldness and indifference extends so far that it is even possible for FERNANDO WOOD to obtain unanimous consent to offer and to pass impertinent resolutions reflecting more or less directly on the action of Departments, and that, too, upon mere newspaper assertion as a basis. A distinguished Senator, who, in all the vast volume of debate in that body has held a bridle on his tongue, said to me the other day on this subject: "There is not a member of that body who does not wish well to President GRANT and his Administration; yet there is not a particle of enthusiasm, and very little cordial feeling in its behalf in all the Senate." He is undoubtedly correct.

This condition of affairs is, of course, the undercurrent here, and not the surface aspect. But it is cropping out in so many directions that the matter may as well be seriously considered. It is a fact, then, that many men, who have heretofore acted with the Republican Party are now talking about new political affiliations. The Republican Party, in their estimation, has substantially fulfilled its mission in the suppression of the rebellion, the completion of reconstruction, and the establishment of impartial suffrage. Other issues are coming up in the near future, and new combinations must be made to meet them. They would prefer to remain with the Republican Party, but there is no inducement in the course of the Administration to do so, and they desire to be in the foreground of a new movement, provided there is to be one.

But the question will naturally be asked, "Who is to blame for this coolness and indifference between Congress and the Administration?" It would require a review of the reasons for, and interests involved in nearly every leading appointment yet made by the President, to answer this question fully. I say appointments, for it is a fact, however it may be disguised, that Congress is chiefly sore-headed over the offices. It is not the President's policy or course on any particular subject which is unsatisfactory. That is approved in the main. But the President, notwithstanding their best endeavors, has failed to learn that he must share the responsibility of his appointments with the members of Congress. He has made mistakes, and many of them have been made in yielding to this demand, and he shows no signs of conversion to this principle. He still retains the idea that somehow or other he is responsible at last, and he continues to act on that basis. Hence, you hear people predicting the disruption of the Republican Party. Hence, the fact that while the President has "no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people," it is equally true that he has no power to enforce his own ideas upon the convictions of members of Congress. Thus it is that a single Senator, whose powers are potent for obstruction and pulling down, rather than for construction and building up, is able to lead the Senate by the nose into the position of totally refusing to take any new action on the very important question of the census, notwithstanding the fact that the President earnestly recommended it in his annual Message, and the further fact that for twenty years we have made no progress or change in legislation on this subject. Thus it is that the great national policy involved in the annexation of San Domingo is received silently and coldly, and allowed to become complicated with the derelictions of a past Administration, notwithstanding the fact that in this policy is involved, not the mere question of a naval station in the Gulf, but the entire control of the passages of the Caribbean Sea, the ultimate acquisition of Cuba from the sheer necessities of the position, and the control of the great Interoceanic Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Darien, certain to be an accomplished work within the next ten or fifteen years. What could be a grander foreign policy than this—all of which is contemplated in that little treaty, which is allowed to become the target of ridicule and falsehood, without a single senatorial voice to call attention to the sublime proportions of the policy of which it is only the preliminary indication.

I have said that Congress is sore-headed over the offices. They will deny it, of course. Let us analyze the situation a little, and see if it is not true. President GRANT's Administration is engaged in the very necessary but exceedingly disagreeable work of retrenchment and reform. It has this responsibility upon its shoulders, from which it cannot escape. It may be typified as an emetic to the body politic, and therefore agreeable to nobody, but certain to improve the condition of the patient. I should like to see the head of a Department who can be thoroughly popular among Congressmen if he has no places to give. The worthies of Congressmen have a pressure upon them, largely the result of campaign obligations, which they cannot escape. It does not satisfy those who seek their influence that there are no vacancies. "Make them," is the reply. "What else are you here for?" is the unspoken inference. They can't be made, and double disappointment is the result. If we go up into the House we find members valiantly engaged in reducing the appropriations; this Department is cut down fifty thousand here and one hundred thousand there; clerks are lopped off in one direction, and contingencies in another. Take an instance: One Department was cut down largely in the item for the pay of temporary clerks; "very well," said the Secretary; "but I will keep a register of how many applications for clerks I have from members of Congress." He had twelve the very next day, and I don't know of the count again. When members have thus done their duty to their constituents, by reducing the appropriations, they come down from the Capitol to the Departments and perform another duty in seeking appointments. They don't get them; they are disappointed; others are disappointed, and they have a settlement to make which is disagreeable. They are out of humor with themselves, and they blame the Administration. This illustration is an every day fact.

Now, what is to be done? As I have already said, some men are talking about new political affiliations—not alone because they are sore-headed in regard to GRANT, but because they think things tend towards new combinations. But here is President GRANT and his Administration. Despite all the sneers and criticisms as to its being a personal affair, it is a power and a presence, and will be for three years to come. Say what you will about bringing unknown men from obscurity into high position, they are able, honest and faithful, and they have no ties or obligations to stand in the way of the very disagreeable things which they have to perform. The President and his Administration are emphatically on the side of revenue reform. That is the great work which is intrusted to it, and the figures already show what has been done. What Republican member of Congress, of the score or more whom I have heard scolding and threatening during the past two weeks, proposes to be a candidate for re-election on any other platform than that? The duty of Congress is to stand by the Administration, and to that end its members must put personal griefs and petty considerations out of sight. CYMON.

The Gold Conspiracy—A Foreshadowing of Committee's Report—An Obscure Plank in the Democratic Platform Revealed—The Cadetship Investigation—Who Sold Them and Who Paid for Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The report of the Banking and Currency Committee on the gold panic investigation will probably not be made until the last of the present week, it having been found impossible to prepare it sooner. Precisely what the report will be cannot be stated as yet. It will, of course, show how completely innocent the President and family were of all participation in and knowledge of the combination. Enough of the testimony found publicity during the investigation to render certain points pretty well established. Among the points thus shown are the fact that the organization of the movement, so far as it was organized at all, was in the hands of JAY GOULD alone from beginning to end. He let FISK in to help bear the burden before the crisis was over, and he let MR. CORBIN in because the latter wanted to make some money, and GOULD proposed to make him useful in getting at the President. Among the important features is the fact that GOULD himself, in his evidence, repeatedly expressed his belief that the President had no connection, direct or indirect, with the matter, and no knowledge even of CORBIN's connection, except what might have been learned through the newspapers. GOULD stated before the Committee that he interested CORBIN to the extent of a million and a half of gold, half a million of which was sold out at a profit of twenty-five thousand dollars, for which CORBIN received his check. The other million never was sold, though CORBIN wanted to be let out when it showed a profit of ten per cent.; but GOULD declined. CORBIN explained away the disposition of this twenty-five thousand dollars by showing that he deposited it to his own credit in the Bank of America, to which he was a debtor by reason of a loan due to them on Government bonds, as collateral, which were bought at a 117, and which had declined materially. GOULD sought very hard to implicate BUTTERFIELD, and says he bought a million and a half of gold for him, but without orders or direction. He admitted also that BUTTERFIELD had from the first denied that any such order was ever given, and when BUTTERFIELD gave his evidence he put the denial on record in very emphatic terms. Both GOULD and CORBIN gave parole evidence before the Committee of the contents of the letter of Mrs. GRANT to Mrs. CORBIN. CORBIN said his letter to the President, which was carried by the messenger CHAPIN, never received any attention. When Mrs. GRANT's letter arrived, CORBIN became terribly frightened, and begged GOULD to let him out for his wife's sake, as well as his own, but Mr. GOULD was inexorable, and held CORBIN to the terms of the arrangement. CORBIN finally proposed to write to the President, stating that he had not a dollar interest in gold or bonds, and could therefore say impartially that if an order to sell gold was given it would be a great mistake. On Saturday night, Sept. 25, CORBIN, accompanied by his wife, came here to try and induce the President to reverse the order to sell, which was given the previous Friday. They returned on the Sunday night following, unsuccessful. CORBIN's own testimony, it is said, is very damaging to himself. FISK's testimony is believed to be of very little account. The Committee could make very little of him. So far as the orders and transactions of the "Black Friday" are concerned, he and GOULD cross each other's statements very badly.

A PLANK IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The debate in the Senate on Saturday on the question of subsidizing the Portland and Astoria Railroad by land grants, possesses some significance from the fact that it is almost the first definite party opposition which a measure of this character has evoked. The Republican members voted for it in a body, at least thirty-four of them who were present; while, of the seven Democrats present, all voted in the negative. The politicians here are inclined to attribute this action on the part of the Democrats, not so much to a feeling of hostility to the road as to a defined policy which has been set down on the subject of these land grants by the Democracy. It will be recollected that in the July Convention, in 1868, the Democrats inserted a plank in their platform which was lost sight of in the heated contest that followed, in which the position was taken that the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the Preemption or Homestead laws, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied. The wording of the resolution referred to covers the precise ground which Mr. THURMAN took in the debate.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The cadet investigation has raised a great deal of smoke and not a little fire. Cases involving ex-members and present members of Congress, to the number of eight or ten, seem to have been certainly established. There will be an effort made to-morrow morning, in the Military Committee, to report at once to the House the names of those members who are inculpated, and ask for immediate action. That action involves expulsion as the only form of punishment which can be administered. The members of the present House, against whom proof of the sale of their cadetships has been obtained, are said to be B. F. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina; JOHN T. DEWEESE, of North Carolina; and R. R. BUTLER, of Tennessee. It is said that one or two others, including a quite prominent Democratic member from the West, are likely to be caught by the evidence yet to be taken. WHITTEMORE's cadetship was sold for $1,500, and the money went into his pocket to defray election expenses, and he says he never received any of it. He at first denied the transaction entirely, but the proof has been too strong, and he now admits it, but says he got none of the money. DEWEESE, of North Carolina, sold his appointment outright. BUTLER, who appeared before the Committee yesterday, says that he never considered that there was anything improper in the part he took in his cadetship. His story as he tells it is substantially as follows: He made an appointment, and his candidate was rejected. General SCHOFIELD, then Secretary of War, was very anxious to secure the appointment of a son of General TYLER. Colonel BUTLER said he had no objection whatever. There were no boys in his district who had acquirements sufficient to enable them to pass an examination. General REID called on him (BUTLER) one day at the House, and said that he felt interested in the appointment of young TYLER, and that his father would do something to help them in the approaching canvass in the State. Mr. BUTLER said he would make the appointment, which he accordingly did. REID offered him $500 for the election, which he declined to take on the ground that there was no local organization there at the time, the canvass not having assumed shape. Subsequently, however, the money came into BUTLER's possession, and was distributed as follows: $200 to the *State Journal*, newspaper, at Nashville; $180 to the *Era*; $100 to the *Flag*, and $20 expended in tickets. Mr. BUTLER says he should have made the appointment without any money whatever, and was not at the time aware that there was a statute providing that the appointment should be made from among the residents of the Congressional District. Of ex-members against whom offences of this character have been proven there are: JOHN B. CALLIS, member of the Fortieth Congress from Alabama; W. J. BLACKBURN, of the Fortieth Congress, from Louisiana; S. NEWTON PETTIS, of the Fortieth Congress, from Pennsylvania, and two or three more, against whom negotiations which were not consummated are proven.

RESIGNATION.

Among the resignations received at the Internal Revenue Bureau is that of JOHN CRANE, Esq., Collector for the Fifth North Carolina District. Colonel CRANE has proven one of the most efficient officers of the revenue in the South. The year prior to his appointment the district only paid about $100,000. Since his appointment, the receipts have averaged half a million per annum, and the district was made the largest tax-paying district in the State.

REBEL LEGISLATION IN MONTANA.

A delegation of Republicans from Montana have arrived here for the purpose of securing Congressional disapproval of certain acts of the late rebel Legislature, whereby that portion of the salaries of the Republican officials of that Territory, which is paid by the Territory has been cut off. In this they will probably be successful, as the Montana Legislature is not in very good odor with Congress.

SOUTHERN DISABILITIES.

The Disability bill of the House Reconstruction Committee does not appear to meet with much favor from a certain class of the Southern people who took part in the late rebellion, and who may be considered as standing on the highest political levels. It is argued against the bill that the processes and details of it are so tedious and so unsatisfactory, requiring, as they do, sketches of personal and family history, that a large number of those whom it would be desirable to see again in political life, and, in a measure, prominently leading in the new political regeneration of the South, will not seek to avail themselves of whatever advantages it may offer, and that the only parties who will be really benefited by it belong mainly to that class who, some years ago, visited this city, and after the judicious expenditure of some dollars in our hotel bars, went home with pardons in their pockets. What is advocated is a broad, general measure, removing disabilities of all descriptions. The passage of such a law would, it is claimed, be far more effectual, and tend more towards the restoration of fraternal feeling, than any of those peddling measures the quality and quantity of which are alike strained and ungracious.

THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR MONARCH.

The official visit to the British ironclad Monarch by the President and Cabinet will probably take place on Friday next. Secretary ROBESON, who went over to Annapolis on Friday evening to receive Captain COMMERELL and his officers, returned last evening, accompanied by Captain COMMERELL, Captain WARD and Mr. LE FANU, of the English Legation, and Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine. The Secretary dined a number of prominent gentlemen this evening, including the latter.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT, who arrived here last week to attend the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, was suddenly taken so ill that he was unable to attend the deliberations of the body, and he has been, up to the present time, confined to his room. The friends of the Admiral will be glad to learn that he has so much improved as to enable him to be out in a few days. He is at the Arlington.

A PARTY AT GENERAL BELKNAP'S.

Among the social festivities last evening was the second card reception of Secretary and Mrs. BELKNAP, which was attended by a very brilliant company. Among the distinguished ladies present were Lady OUSELEY, wife of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, Mrs. General MCCLELLAN and her mother, and Mrs. General MARCY. There was also a large reunion of New-Yorkers, in and out of Congress, at the hospitable residence of Hon DENNIS MCCARTHY, who, with his family, have added largely to the social enjoyments of Washington during the past three months.

PERSONAL.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, who accompanied Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, on the voyage from Portland to Annapolis, arrived in the city last evening, and is stopping at the Jenness House. The Governor meets here his former Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine, Major-General AMES, now United States Senator elect from the State of Mississippi. Governor CHAMBERLAIN will be remembered as not less renowned in war than in civil life. It was his gallant division upon which was conferred the distinguished honor of receiving at Appomattox Court House the formal surrender or actually laying down of arms of LEE's army. The Governor says the voyage of the *Monarch* was an excellent experience of rough sea weather, and that she is a noble ship in every respect.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RANCHO VISITACION CASE.

The action of Attorney-General HOAR, in directing, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the District-Attorney of California to use the name of the United States for a private individual to vacate the patent issued to the owners of Rancho Visitacion Guadaloupe Rodeo Viego, has caused much commotion among California landholders now here, and American and European capitalists holding lands in California under United States patents. Messrs. PIOCHE and BAYERQUE, representing the foreign owners of these lands, who have bought and sold under this United States patent since 1856 to the amount of many millions of dollars, have presented to the Attorney-General, through their counsel, EDWARD D. GOOLD, Esq., a brief, which concludes by stating that the Acting Attorney-General's order to Mr. LATIMER, District-Attorney for California, should be withdrawn. Mr. GOOLD's brief has been referred to the Secretary of the Interior. If the Attorney-General's order shall not be withdrawn immediate steps will be taken in Congress to stop its action, which, it is claimed, if persisted in, will withdraw all foreign capital from lands in California, invested on the faith of United States patents, and will cause widespread destruction in the State. The Visitacion Rancho lies mostly within the city limits of San Francisco, and has hundreds of owners. It contains about 5,000 acres, and is worth many millions of dollars.

NATIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, will, when an opportunity shall occur, call up his bill to promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage, as follows:

Whereas, Certain nations of Europe have adopted and have proposed to the rest of the world a coinage which was originally based upon the system of weights known as metrical, but which, under the influence of circumstances, has departed from its intended character; and whereas, there is an assured expectation that this character of simple relationship to metrical weights will be ultimately returned to; and whereas, the coinage of the United States can be brought into exact conformity with metrical weights by a change in its value, amounting to less than one-third of one per centum in the case of gold coins; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the gold coins hereafter carried by the United States shall contain for each dollar of denominational value, one and one-half grains of pure gold, and shall weigh for each dollar, one and two-thirds grains, the proportion of alloy being thus kept as one to ten; and that such coins shall have stamped upon them, in addition to other devices, their weight in grains, and the inscription, nine-tenths fine.

A CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

Senator WILSON has received numerous letters asking for the form of the temperance pledge, which the Congressional Temperance Society propose shall be administered throughout the country on the 22d day of February of the present year. It is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith and honor that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage nor traffic in them, that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use."

A SNOW STORM.

A snow storm of several hours' duration prevailed here this afternoon. The weather to-night is cold and wintry.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Two cases of relapsing fever occurred in Washington within the past week in crowded tenements.

OUR COMMERCE.

A Report from the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department—Decadence of our Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The report of JOSEPH NIMMO, Jr., to the Secretary of the Treasury on "Foreign Commerce and Decadence of American Shipping," has just been printed. Mr. NIMMO is chief of the tonnage division of the Treasury Department. Among many things, he says: "The two charts (Nos. 19 and 20) indicate, the one by the line of total tonnage entered, and the other by the line of total imports, that our foreign commerce has been subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, and that during the last four years it has been larger than ever before in the history of our country. Our misfortune is simply this: British ships have superseded American ships, not only in the international commerce of the world, but also to a very great degree in our own trade with foreign nations. The supersedure of American by British ships is exhibited by charts one to two inclusive, being summaries of which are as follows:

"The following is a comparative statement showing the decadence of American shipping at the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, (charts Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive):

[illegible]

Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

"While the building of ships and barks, which are employed chiefly in the foreign trade, fell from 372 in the year 1855 to 81 in the year 1869, the building of schooners, which are generally employed in the coasting trade, is quite as prosperous as it was from 1855 to 1860.

"The falling off in the building of large vessels is further illustrated as follows: During the five years from 1852 to 1856, sixty-five per cent. of our total seagoing tonnage, built on the coast, consisted of ships and barks; while during the five years from 1865 to 1869 only twenty-eight per cent. consisted of ships and barks. During the year 1855 (the most prosperous year in the history of American shipbuilding), there were 306 ships and barks and 173 schooners built in the New-England States, the aggregate tonnage built having been 220,420 tons; while during the year ending June 30, 1869, there were 13 ships and barks, and 135 schooners built, the aggregate tonnage having been 92,750 tons. It is ascertained, moreover, that the average tonnage of ships and barks built since the war has fallen off ten per cent. The difference between the numerical expressions of tonnage under the old and new methods of admeasurement does not materially effect these results. Brigs, schooners and sloops measure numerically less under the new than under the old admeasurement, while ships, barks, steamboats and vessels having closed-in spaces above their hulls, have their tonnage largely increased. The aggregate tonnage of the country under the new admeasurement is about five per cent. less than under the old. Mr. NIMMO's report occupies sixty-two pages of printed matter. He concludes as follows:

"At this day when ocean steam navigation is highly advanced and is rapidly superseding the use of sailing vessels between all the large commercial ports of the globe, let us see to it that we no longer suffer the loss of the profits of our own commerce, and the burning disgrace of being obliged to subsidize foreign steam lines for the carriage of our own mails. No measures for restoring our commercial marine can be effective which do not clearly recognize the fact, that at this day a prosperous steam marine is the necessity of the maritime interests of the nation. This is an important epoch in the history of commerce. By means of the Suez Canal our trade with the East Indies will probably be greatly increased. We are also at this time especially interested in that great international project, the Darien Ship Canal, which, when completed like the Suez Canal, will tend greatly to the development of steam navigation. To hesitate now is to surrender entirely. Let us rebuild our merchant navy. Let the flag of the United States again be seen in all the large ports of the world, at the masthead of our merchant ships, those messengers of peace, and we shall need but little display of the war power abroad in order to maintain the national honor, or to protect the rights of American citizens. At this time of our commercial decline let us emulate the brave example of our old maritime rival, when, twenty years ago, she saw the international shipping of the world rapidly passing into our hands. Her course at that important crisis of her history is thus described by Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, United States Consul at London, in a dispatch to the State Department, No. Dec. No. 28, Fortieth Congress: 'Comprehending her position, she clearly foresaw the absolute necessity of great, prompt and persevering efforts to recover and maintain her maritime prestige, or she might almost calculate the time when her lead on the ocean would pass permanently to other hands. She, therefore, went into a more close and thorough investigation, practical and theoretical, of the whole question of her commercial future, and without delay set about the application of such remedies as the nature of the case seemed to require. She made no serious attempt to revive restrictions on foreign commerce, but sought to obtain advantages for her own by great improvements in the models and construction of her ships, by removing as far as practicable all restrictions against it, and by giving it all the encouragement which favorable legislation could afford. The whole nation watched the commercial crisis with care and anxiety, for it contained the ark of their safety, and the Government performed its duty of guardian and protector with more vigilance, perhaps, than ever before. The Government Board of Trade, the local boards, Parliamentary committees, intelligent merchants, shipbuilders, engineers and men of commercial knowledge all contributed their quotas of inspiration, and thought to unfold the difficulties and remedies, while the representatives of the Government in foreign countries explained the resources of the countries to which they were accredited, and how English trade could be expanded therein.' Let the interests, then, manifested in England be felt by the people of the United States, and we shall, within a few years, retrieve our fallen fortunes upon the ocean. It must not be forgotten that the ships of the nation to whom we mainly attribute our marine disasters shall continue to supersede the American flag in our own ports, and bear off from us the prizes of our own commerce with other nations. Rather let us follow that line of policy which the President indicated in his inaugural address, 'a prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt.'"

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Observance of Mardi-gras in France—The Trial of Pierre Bonaparte—Prospects of His Acquittal—Rochefort and His Paper—The Carnival at Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—It is reported that the Ministers, in spite of the advice of the Police to the contrary, will permit the procession to pass through the streets on Mardi-gras....The Imperial decree in the *Official Journal* convokes the High Court of Justice, to meet at Tours on the 21st of March. It provides that a drawing shall take place among the Grand Jury within the next ten days to decide which members are to form the Court. It is said that the Grand Jury will be composed of the members of the Councils-General. The *Gazette des Tribunaux*, an official organ, says that on examination of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, it will be proved that he was provoked, and used his legitimate right of self-defence. As the accusation is so grave it is generally believed the Prince will be acquitted.... *La Marseillaise* announces that, owing to the prosecutions threatened, the name of ROCHEFORT will not appear in that journal hereafter. The name of M. DANGERVILLE is printed as chief editor of the *Marseillaise*, but it is understood to be a cover for ROCHEFORT, who will continue to direct the paper. An additional fine of 5,000 francs has been imposed upon *La Marseillaise*....Thirteen persons in addition to those previously reported have been sentenced for participation in the recent riots. Ten Judges were engaged all day yesterday in the examination of the remaining cases, but none of the accused were discharged....It is announced the Empress EUGENIE will visit Sweden and Norway in the Spring.

ROME, Feb. 20.—The Carnival opened with the customary ceremonies. The number of strangers who take part in the festivities is small, and the scenes in the streets are not so lively as usual. ....Placards against Papal infallibility were found on the walls last week, and were torn down by the Police as soon as discovered.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A deputation waited on the Board of Trade on Saturday, and urged the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures....The nunnery case of SAURIN *vs.* STARR has been settled. The ex-nun has received back her dowry, and each party pays its own costs....The *Observer* is confident of the passage of the Irish Land Reform bill.

The Troubles in Paris—The Emperor and the Pope's Nuncio—General Continental News.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The decision of the High Court, published to-day in the newspapers, is more precise than was reported before. By the order of the Court, dated on the 18th of February, 1870, PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is to be judged—first, for having committed homicide on the person of VICTOR NOIR, and that this was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of ULRICH FONVIELLE; second, for having attempted the homicide of FONVIELLE. This order places the Prince under article 304 of the penal code, the punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances, the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees. It is reported to-day that the sessions of the High Court will be held at Tours, in the Department of Indre et Loire....It is reported that the Prefect of the Police will not allow the usual street parades on Shrove Tuesday, (Mardi-gras)....The Magistrates are engaged every day examining the prisoners arrested during the late troubles....The Emperor has had several meetings with the Papal Nuncio on the subject of protestations against the Syllabus. ....The remonstrances of unemployed diplomats delay M. PREVOST PARADOL's appointment as Minister to Washington.

LISBON, Feb. 19.—The Carlist Committees are vigorously at work, and have lately extended their operations to the Spanish frontier. Emissaries from Spain and other countries are arriving every day. They are generally well supplied with money.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—General RAMON CABRERA, the distinguished Carlist leader, refuses to take command of the Carlist movement unless regular forces are organized and a basis of operations decided upon....The *Imparcial* says several Carlist chiefs have recently left France and entered the north of Spain....The newspapers to-day, print a letter from the Duke of MONTPENSIER, who declares that Spain is his country by tradition, adoption and affection.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Reichstag has been the scene of animated discussions during the past few days, on the policy of Count von BISMARCK. He was bitterly attacked by many of the members....The old officers of the North Parliament have been reëlected.

CUBA.

Plantations Burned—Skirmishes—Twenty-nine Insurgents Killed.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The Saget and Peralta plantations, in the Sagua District, have been fired and destroyed by the rebels. Several skirmishes are reported recently in the Cinco-Villas District, in which twenty-nine insurgents were killed.

THE GREENWALDTH TRAGEDY.

Additional Correspondence from the State Department—Statement of the French Consul-General—Action of the Spanish Authorities—Nationality of Greenwaldth.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Just before the adjournment of the House on Saturday the Speaker laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of State with further correspondence upon the recent assassination of GREENWALDTH and the wounding of his companions in Havana. Amongst the papers is an affidavit by WELLS, in which, after giving the particulars of the assault, he says:

"I had not the remotest idea of having committed any offence against any one, but since the affair I have learned that the fact of my three companions having on blue neckties was the probable cause of the assault."

The following is a translation of the document from the Political Secretary also contained in this correspondence:

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. }

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock noon, in passing by the park opposite to the Louvre Coffee House, Messrs. ISAAC GREENWALDTH, HUGH JOHNSON, THOMAS K. FOSTER and GARDNER WELLS, foreigners, met a white man, tall and thin, with buff colored pantaloons and vest, black frock coat and Jipijapa hat, *i. e.*, a hat made in Jipapa, Ecuador, who, seizing the blue cravat worn by the last mentioned of the above-named persons, took it from his person, expressing himself in terms which he (the person attacked) could not understand on account of not knowing the language, and when they attempted to move on, the unknown man drew a revolver and fired at the aforesaid foreigners, in consequence of which Mr. ISAAC GREENWALDTH expired a few moments afterwards. In view of this lamentable occurrence, and in order to aid the immediate action of the tribunals, his Excellency, the Supreme Political Governor, has determined to offer a reward of $1,000 to whoever shall deliver up the unknown aggressor, whose description has been given, with proofs of his identity, ordering, at the same time, that this notice be published in all the newspapers for general information.

(Signed) CEZARE FERNANDEZ.

HAVANA, Feb. 7, 1870.—In his letter, covering the declaration of the French Consul-General, Mr. HALL compliments that gentleman highly, and attributes the safety of FOSTER to the courageous interference of MARQUIS ZORBIN ZANSON. The declaration of this gentleman is a faithful and interesting account of the affair, and is given entire, as follows:

On Saturday, Feb. 5, I left the Hotel de Telegrafo a little before noon. I got into my carriage in order to go the office of the Consulate, where I was to preside at the annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society. After having met the carriage of the Consul-General of England, which was taking Mrs. DUNLOP and her daughter to the hotel, and being near the promenade called Parque de Isabel Catolica, on a line with the street called Teniente Rey, I distinctly heard several shots of firearms. I ordered my coachman to stop, and turning my eyes towards the promenade in the direction whence came the noise, I perceived a man running at full speed and two persons pursuing him. The fugitive was overtaken and seized. I saw a shot fired at him; the muzzle of the weapon almost touched his head; and a moment after I saw him struck behind, between the shoulders, as it seemed to me. This took place less than one hundred paces from the spot where I was, and in less time than I require to write it. The unfortunate man had, however, escaped from the hands of his aggressors, and was running towards my carriage. Seeing that he was near enough, I made him a sign, called to him, and told him to get into the carriage with me. I saw him when but a few steps from me. He was a young man about 25 years of age, wearing cloth garments, and having a very florid complexion. His hands were covered with blood; he staggered as if ready to fall; he did not utter a single word; he seemed to make an effort to come to me, but at the sight of his assassins he turned aside and went in the direction of the arsenal. My coachman has since told me that he saw him fall or disappear against the paling which separates the promenade from the American Railway. At the same moment the two aggressors appeared before me with a bold and threatening air; one of them wore a brown surtout, and I could not distinguish his features. The other was quite a tall man who was nearer to me, wore a straw hat with a cockade like those of the volunteers. He seemed in no wise excited by what he had just done and was coolly cleaning a large stiletto which I saw gleaming in his hand. "Gentlemen," exclaimed I in Spanish, "what is the matter? What is this? Why treat this unfortunate man thus?" "He is a scoundrel," replied the man with the stiletto; "he is a villain and a rascal." "But," said I, "for what do you accuse him? There must be some reason for all this. What has he done? What has he done?" "He has shouted 'viva CESPEDES,' he wears an American cravat; he and many others deserve what has happened to him." "But," rejoined I, "it is not customary to kill people for that; for such things they are taken to prison and delivered up to justice." I did not yet know that the victim was an inoffensive foreigner, without arms, defenceless, and not even able to explain himself. I supposed him to be a native of the country. The time consumed by these questions and answers had enabled him to escape and conceal himself. All discussion with the assassins was useless; their attitude was menacing. We retired. I went to the Consulate, where the French citizens were awaiting my arrival, and shortly after I made a report to his Excellency the Captain-General of the facts of which I had just been a witness. On returning to the hotel I learned that another foreigner had about the same time been pursued by a crowd as far as the corner of the Placido Vegetu, stabbed and horribly wounded, and that he had expired at the door of the Commission, whither the Police had carried him without having tried to defend him. I have made this statement, which accords in all particulars with my remembrance, at the request of Mr. HALL, Vice-Consul-General of the United States, in order to serve him as is just and proper.

(Signed.)
M. DE ZORBIN ZANSON, French Consul.

On the 17th inst. Secretary FISH telegraphed to the Consul-General of the North German Union at New-York, making inquiries as to the nationality of GREENWALDTH, and on the same day received the following reply: "Mother and father-in-law pretend that he is an American citizen, but cannot produce papers nor indicate when he was naturalized. His employers deny this, and assert that he died a German subject." The Consul-General sent another telegram on same day, saying: "GREENWALDTH, who had changed his name from GRUENWALD, got a passport from the Hessian Consul Jan. 3, 1867, on the face of an affidavit made the same day that he was a subject of the Duchy of Hesse. This passport was renewed by the same Consul, Dec. 13. GREENWALDTH presented himself with the old paper without mentioning any change in his status. The latter passport was given, however, by mistake, as it has since turned out that he belonged to that part of the Grand Duchy which forms a part of the North German Union, and for which the undersigned officiates. I am making inquiries as to whether GREENWALDTH had taken steps to acquire American citizenship.

(Signed) JOHANNES ROSING."

The correspondence sent in closes with a telegram from Secretary FISH to Messrs. LANMAN & KEMP, saying that GREENWALDTH went to Cuba a German, and their reply, acknowledging that he was a German, and took a Hessian passport out with him.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Kossuth House, Nashville—Losses in Baltimore.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—The Kossuth House, on Market-street, was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the dining room on the first floor, and was not discovered until all means of egress, except by the windows of the upper story were cut off. The inmates of the house had to save themselves by jumping from the second floor. One little boy is thought to have perished in the flames. The hotel and contents were destroyed. A store adjoining was also burnt, but the goods were saved. The loss was about $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The picture-frame manufactory of J. W. BUTLER & Co., in South Baltimore-street, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $20,000. Three buildings were almost entirely consumed. The loss on machinery is covered by a policy in a Washington company.

Fire in a Dairy Near Cincinnati—Cattle Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—At 2 o'clock this morning the barn and dairy stables of C. CAVAGNA, four miles north of this city, were totally destroyed by fire, with 120 cows, fourteen mules, three horses and thirteen calves, besides a large quantity of hay, grain and other property. The dairy was one of the largest in the country. The whole loss is estimated at $50,000, on which there is an insurance of only $10,000, all in Cincinnati offices.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Constitutional Amendments in Texas—An Appropriation to Bury Confederate Dead—Adjournment in Utah.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19.—The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments have finally passed both Houses. Resolutions recommending the establishment of a general postal telegraph system were presented in the Legislature and tabled.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The Legislature yesterday, in response to the memorial from the ladies of Fredericksburg, Va., passed a resolution appropriating $5,000 for the burial of the Confederate dead.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 19.—The Legislature adjourned to-day.

Attempt to Poison a Family—Confession in a Dream.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—SAMUEL BREWER, of this city, complained to the Police a day or two ago, that his stepson, GEORGE BILLINGS, had attempted to poison the family by putting something in their tea. No poison was found in the tea not used, and no one was made so sick as to need a physician. BILLINGS has been questioned by the Police, and he said BREWER persecuted him to make him leave home and abandon some property under his guardianship. Yesterday BREWER claimed that he slept with the young man the night before, and that he confessed his poisoning attempt in his sleep. BILLINGS is missing to-day.

Death of a Naval Officer—The Last of the Victors of Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Commodore STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, U. S. N., the last remaining commanding officer in the battle of Lake Erie, expired at his residence in this city this morning. He commanded the *Scorpion* in that memorable conflict, and from his vessel the first and last guns were fired.

The Indians—Further Outrages Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Arizona advices report that the troops under Colonel BARNARD surprised the Indians near Apache Pass, and killed fifteen and wounded two of them....Numerous outrages are reported. The savages attacked Dr. WAKEFIELD and SOLOMON WARNER near Crittenden. The former was killed and the latter was mortally wounded. The Apaches in the vicinity of Prescott have again commenced their depredations.

THE FRESHET.

Ice Jams and High Water in Maine—The Damage Along the Kennebec and Androscoggin.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Feb. 20.—The heavy rain of Friday night raised the water in the Kennebec and its tributaries to an unprecedented height for this season of the year. The present ice freshet is without a parallel in this section. From the Upper Kennebec every arrival brings intelligence of damages. The telegraph lines north are down, and we cannot get anything certain from above Solon, where damage to a considerable amount was done to mills and dams on the Fall Brook. The bridges at Madison and Noridgewock, across the Kennebec, have been swept away by the ice. The freshet in January piled the ice up so that it was in many places four or five feet thick, and this is completely out from Anson to Augusta, if not further up. There has been little or no damage done at this point. The ice jammed below Somerset Mills on Saturday night, causing it to be piled in huge masses. The loss in Somerset, and at Kendall's Mills, is light. About noon on Saturday the water undermined a culvert on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, just above Waterville, and before the damage could be arrested a pit fifty feet long and thirty feet deep was washed out. A force of forty men belonging to that road, and a force furnished by Mr. NOYES, of the Maine Central, worked all night, so that the Skowhegan trains arrived here this morning. More than one thousand sleepers and other timbers were used to fill up the break. The river seemed to be one vast flow of broken ice mingled with timber. Here and there it jammed, and the ice piled upon the shores like a sea-wall, crushing fences and leaving huge boulders of ice upon adjacent lands. The damage up the Sandy River and the Carrabasset must be very great. It is probable the bridges over the rivers have been swept away. If the freshet is followed by a warm spell, the damage to the lumbering interests must be very great. The losses of the bridges at Madison and Noridgewock will be seriously felt by the public. The water at Noridgewock was five feet higher than in October, caused by a jam of the ice. A sick woman on the south side was taken from her house this morning on a raft.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 20.—On the Androscoggin River but little damage was done by the freshet. A breakwater attached to one of the piers on the bridge connecting Auburn and Lewiston, was carried off, but the bridge was not otherwise damaged, and is as passable as usual. The Androscoggin has risen three feet four inches since Friday morning, but was three feet higher last Autumn. The river has been full of floating ice all day. A third bridge had been carried off on the Androscoggin Railroad. The Wiltontown bridge has also gone. The road will be repaired on Tuesday.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 20.—The most destructive freshet ever known on the Kennebec River took place to-day. Early Friday morning a severe rain storm commenced here and lasted until Saturday noon. A large body of snow was on the ground, which was almost carried off, and this, added to the great amount of water which fell, has created a tremendous freshet on the Kennebec River. This morning the ice gave way here and passed to Holland, where it stopped and formed an immense ice dam. The water rose rapidly here to the height of twenty-five feet above low-water mark. The ice soon gave way above the dam, and came down with tremendous force, carrying away the bridge, 800 feet long, of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad at this place. The city bridge spans the river just below the railroad bridge, but this stands at the present time, though it is unsafe for travel. At Waterville about fifty feet of railroad was washed away. At Vassalboro the railroad bridges over Seven Mile Brook and another small stream were crushed by the ice. In this city the damage cannot be estimated. The water rose so rapidly that goods in the basements of stores on the east side of Water-street could not be removed, and an immense amount of property of all kinds was destroyed. The site of A. & W. SPRAGUE's manufacturing company's new mill is entirely overflowed, as also the first and second stories of the old mill which had just been filled with new machinery. They estimate their damage at $10,000. LAMBERT's large iron foundry on the east side of the river is submerged, which will occasion great damage. The mills and dam on Bond's Brook are inundated, but no estimate of the damages can be made. At Hallowell nearly the whole business portion of Water-street is overflowed. In many of the stores water is six feet deep on the street floor; many merchants moved their goods away in boats, but the larger part were destroyed. Some one hundred or two hundred dwellings in the lower part of the city were floated from their foundations and overturned, and many families are rendered houseless. Several new icehouses which have lately been erected and partly filled have been carried away. All the ice in the river for more than fifty miles above here is packed in one solid mass, forming an immense ice dam. At Gardiner the ice is still firm. The water has risen considerably, though nothing to what it has been here, and at Hallowell. This place being below the great ice dam, the greater part of the city around the depot is overflowed, and considerable damage to the lumber stored there has been done. Should the ice give way at Hallowell it would sweep all before it, and the destruction of property here would be great. It is estimated that the damage to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad is $150,000. Arrangements have already been made to rebuild the bridges immediately. Great excitement has prevailed here all day, and crowds of people gathered on the streets and banks of the river to witness the grand spectacle.

LATER—10:30 P. M.—Reports from up the river state that a large jam of ice is afloat, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the city bridge here. The water still holds up to its highest point.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—The heavy storm of Friday has swollen the streams in this vicinity greatly, though no serious damage is reported. The Connecticut rose to twenty-one feet three inches above low-water mark. Large quantities of ice are coming down, with indications of a general break up to the northward. The village of Winsted, in Litchfield County, has suffered from the flood for the fourth time within a year. The damage is not large this time. It is raining hard to-night.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—On Friday night JOHN L. PHELPS, a farmer, residing near Lincoln, Ill., while in a fit of frenzy, the cause of which is unknown, shot his wife through the heart with a revolver, inflicting a mortal wound. He then fired a shot into his own brain and expired almost immediately. Mrs. PHELPS is still alive, but unconscious.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—JOHN SHEPHERD, of London, completed his task of walking a hundred hours, with fifteen minutes rest in every twenty-four hours, at 11 o'clock to-night. He was very much reduced, and so weakened that he had to be carried from the platform. The wager was for $1,000.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 19.—The soldier who shot at the policeman a few days ago, and who was arrested, has been committed for trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill....A grand military ball will be given at the theatre, on the 22d inst., in honor of Washington's birthday.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 19.—The railroad bridge over the Brazos River, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, has been destroyed by fire.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Judge D. R. [illegible]MAN, a prominent citizen of the State, died suddenly at Exchange Hotel this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated with the author's sanction, and additions by Rev. WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D. D.; with a preface by Dr. LEONHARD SCHMITZ. New edition, in four volumes. Volume I. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., No. 654 Broadway. 1869.

In reproducing in America Dr. DICKSON's translation of MOMMSEN's *Roman History*, Messrs. SCRIBNER have done a very important service to the cause of education in the country. This and MAX MULLER's *Chips* are the most important philological works issued among us for a long time.

It would be superfluous at this late day to say anything in praise of a work which has obtained, both in Germany and England, the highest encomiums from all persons competent to form a true judgment regarding it. It embraces the history of Italy from the earliest times down to the fall of the Republic, and when we say it is the best history existing of that period we give but a very meagre idea of its merits. It has all the recommendations of a good history. In the first place, it is well written. The style is easy, free, and, unlike that of most German historical works, very little involved. It is lively, and continually makes the reader feel how real and tangible a thing Roman history and life must be to Dr. MOMMSEN. The characters live and act from intelligent and intelligible motives; the events take place, not by accident, as if the gods were subject to fits of ill or good temper, but on account of causes which we can see and understand. In MOMMSEN's hands the history of Rome becomes as interesting as one of SPIELHAGEN's novels. If the story is a tragedy, he is not to blame for that; it has its comical sides.

Dr. MOMMSEN, by reason of his researches, undertaken under the auspices of the Prussian Government, into the ancient inscriptions of Italy, was in a better position to write a Roman history than any other person well could be. He has been able to bring forward a large number of new facts, thus to settle many questions that previously were doubtful, and then to present whole series of facts in an entirely new light. But Dr. MOMMSEN had other advantages not enjoyed by any of his predecessors for writing such a history. He enjoyed all the benefits to be derived from the modern science of historical criticism. Facts have been sifted, classified and made to yield their legitimate deductions. The science of language in particular has contributed much important matter, and this no one has ever shown himself more capable of handling than Dr. MONOMMSEN. Ready to receive every etymological result properly obtained, he never allows himself to be carried away by fanciful theories or specious arguments. He seldom takes a step, even in the way of conjecture, beyond his actual knowledge. In this respect he forms a remarkable contrast to MAX MULLER. The science of language has made great progress since the first chapters of this history were written, and we doubt not, if the author were now to rewrite them, he would find in that science a considerable number of results worthy of his attention.

Dr. MOMMSEN's work is emphatically a history of the Roman people, not a history of their rulers and wars. It leaves no sphere of Roman action out of view. It is divided into books of which there are five, and each of these again is subdivided into chapters. In each book, besides the chapters devoted to events, we have chapters on law, religion, agriculture, commerce, warfare, art, literature, science, education, and the like, so that we are enabled to see the Roman, not merely as a soldier, wearing the *sagum*, but as a citizen in all the relations of life, from childhood to old age.

Like all the historians of the critical school, Dr. MOMMSEN puts little faith in the legendary history of early Rome. Indeed he almost ignores the Kings and their doings. At the same time he gives very full information in regard to the ethnology of the founders of Rome, and of the races of Italy—Japygians, Latins, Etruscans and Hellenes. The chapter on the Etruscans in particular will be found interesting.

Any one who derives his ideas of early Roman history from the ordinary works on the subject, will find these ideas sadly blurred after he has made himself acquainted with MOMMSEN. Without allowing himself to be blinded by the authority of antiquity like the pedantic scholars of last century, or by dogmas of any philosophic system, like the Hegelian historian of Rome, SCHWEGLER, Dr. MOMMSEN has asked himself, What do we really know of Roman history? His work is an attempt, and a very successful one, to answer this question.

We have before us the original German of Dr. MOMMSEN—the first English edition of Dr. DICKSON's translation—very inelegantly printed and bound, the recent English library edition—a very handsome work in every respect—and the American edition of Vol. I. issued by Messrs. SCRIBNER. Of these, the recent English edition is the best. The American edition, though apparently a reprint from this, contains a considerable number of typographical mistakes, for which the American editor is responsible. For example, it is pretty funny to be told that *hufe* means "hide, as much as can be properly *tilled* with one plough," p. 133. However, there are spots in the sun, and we do not wish to find fault with Messrs. SCRIBNER. They have given us a very neat and serviceable edition of the best Roman history, taken all in all, that has hitherto been written.

ABDALLAH. By RENE LEFEBRE-LABOULAYE. Translated by MARY L. BOOTH. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.

The region which furnishes the locality for this pretty story is one fertile of interest to all who delight in glitterings and brilliant imagery of the East, and who are young enough in heart to find in its language an expression of their own impulse. *Abdallah* is an Arabian tale, designed at once to please the fancy and improve the heart. It enlightens us likewise concerning Asiatic manners and characteristics, the general features of which show little or no change between the present and the far-off past. The writer has happily succeeded in so clothing his ideas and language in the complete costume of the East, that he appeals to the imagination of the young, for whom romance has always a fascination, while at the same time older heads will not be found to be proof against its allurements. The narrative, which represents the perpetual struggle between good and evil, is gracefully rendered and very interesting; and the moral, which is rather suggested that enforced, will have a tendency to foster in the growing mind a love for what is good. This doubtless was the purpose of the distinguished lawyer and critic, who employed the few leisure hours he could snatch from graver studies to weave fanciful and picturesque forms wherein to embody abstract truths. Miss BOOTH's translation is, as usual, excellent.

New Magazines.

—It is not easy to penetrate the secret of youthful sympathies, and to capture and hold them fast. In the current number of *Our Young Folks*, Mr. PARTON, who writes an interesting account of Captain LACAROTTE's famous voyage, seems admirably adapted to succeed in the task, and Mr. MCENTEE, in the paper entitled "Mick Bluejacket's Dusk Boat," is no less fortunate in his endeavors. Mr. TROWBRIDGE has wisely judged that the youth of the country should acquire at least a slight knowledge of the outward details of our own Government, and he has therefore given them a brief sketch of the duties of those who represent the people as well as those who fill the most responsible offices, together with a minute description of the Capitol and Halls of Legislature. The dream of the little girl serves prettily to illustrate an old and thrifty adage, and will appeal to the fancy of childhood. The wonders of the animal kingdom have a rare fascination for boys and girls, and Mr. HIGGINSON, in his chapter on elephants, has done much to instruct and gratify them. There are likewise several other interesting papers.

—That excellent magazine, *Hours at Home*, seems to be held, within its somewhat limited dimensions simply by the avoidance of padding, for it certainly contains as many really valuable papers as some monthlies of twice its size. The first article in the present number treats an old subject, the Ancient Roman, with a freshness that seems to renew his youth. A glimpse of poor THACKERAY is as pleasant as such melancholy reminiscences can be, resembling as they do those old photographs which recall at once to our accustomed eyes the image of our friend, but utterly fail to enable a stranger to conceive of that friend as he stood in the flesh. "Men and beasts" is a discussion of the ever perplexing subject of the intelligence of animals. Such a chapter is interesting to people fond of handling riddles which are of metaphysical aspect, and admit of no solution. Mr. SCHELE DE VERE's account of certain "Strange Wanderers" is charmingly written, though it contains some statements we would rather not believe. Such, for instance, as the narrative of the tortures inflicted on the reindeer by the midges, who seem to carry their customs from the Adirondacks into higher latitudes. Mrs. CRAIK's story maintains its even excellence, and several other able contributions make up the number.

—ANTHONY TROLLOPE's "Vicar of Bullhampton" heads the list of attractive papers which render *Lippincott* for March a particularly acceptable number. "Jim Lane" is one of the most remarkable biographical sketches we have met with for many a day, and that the subject of it was an exceptional and anomalous personage appears from the following:

"In the midst of Christians he had been carefully educated for the Church; among scoffers religion was but a cloak for hypocrisy. In Kansas he wore the fells of wild beasts; in Boston he appeared in black broadcloth and white cravat, and whined through his nose as religiously as the melodeon of a country parsonage. Among New-Englanders, his mother was a 'Connecticut schoolmarm;' with Southerners, he was a Kentuckian; among Western men, a Hoosier; and thus it was his real origin was as great a mystery as the source of the Nile."

The wish of the writer who predicts "The Coming Revolution in England" is evidently "father to the thought;" the value of his prophetic gifts time will show. "The Stranger in Nahant" is an interesting sketch. "Marble Fanning," a fantastic little story, is followed by a well authenticated account of the Vaudoux in St. Domingo. It discloses a terrible picture of idolatrous rites, serpent worship, and human sacrifices, which at the present day almost pass belief. The chapter "Concerning Shelley" shows the force of example, either for good or ill, and leads us wonderingly to ask who next of our buried poets will be brought before the bar of public opinion, that his imperfections may undergo investigation, and all the dead scandals concerning him may be reanimated. "Errors of the Press" is a sparkling little paper, and that the article on "Governmental Interference with the Gold Premium" is written by AMASA WALKER, is warrant for its being worthy of respectful attention.

— There is much of solid excellence in the March number of *Old and New*. The number may, indeed, be a thought too heavy, but of the merit of many of the papers there can be no question. Among the contributors are Henry James, President G. M. Steele, Paul H. Hayne, Sidney Andrews, A. D. Mayo, Julia C. R. Dorr, J. H. Trumbull, Washington Gladden, T. W. Parsons, "Fred. Ingham" and others. The departments towards the end, called respectively "The Examiner" and "Record of Progress," are carefully prepared, and the magazine is beautifully printed. There seems to us to be room for such a publication as *Old and New*, and the projectors have clearly shown they can command the ability to insure its being kept regularly at its present high standard.

The New-Hampshire Campaign—Letter from Congressman Dawes.

Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, has written the following reply to a letter from the New-Hampshire delegation in Congress, requesting him to speak in that State during the present political campaign:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 14th inst. was received this morning. I have received a telegram from E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman of your State Republican Committee, containing an invitation to canvass your State before the approaching election, to which I have replied.

While I am grateful for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to concur in this invitation to me, and for the personal friendship and confidence which mark your communication, I feel that I have no right to appropriate your flattering estimate of my public services. My participation in public affairs has extended over a period crowded with great events and distinguished by great national vicissitudes.

Whatever part I have been permitted to take in the human instrumentality called to the work, is before the country for its judgment. I may be permitted to say in all frankness that that part, however unimportant, is so interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the Republican Party, that you have a right to invoke my assistance in vindicating its integrity and maintaining the supremacy in a State so distinguished as New-Hampshire for loyalty in war and stability in peace.

If I am correctly informed in relation to the political canvass in your State, you have especial claim to my services, growing out of recent events here in which I have participated. Your communication alludes to the fact, which has been pressed from other sources, that the enemies of the Republican Party have sought to identify recent efforts of mine to induce economy in public expenditures with hostility to the great patriotic organization with which I have been associated since its birth. I need hardly say to you, who know me so well, that my whole public life has been devoted to the principles of the Republican Party, and that I have endeavored to uphold them, through good and evil report, with a sincerity and confidence which has suffered no abatement during the administration of President GRANT. I am proud to belong to a party which will bear self-criticism and grow healthy and strong by self-probity. In the permanent supremacy of that party alone can I see the safe solution of the great questions of reconstruction, finance and taxation which have been bequeathed to the country by the demolishing of the rebellion, and through it only can be secured that fidelity in the collection and economy in the disbursement of the public revenues, which alone will liquidate the public debt and lighten the public burdens. I cannot hesitate, therefore, however inconvenient, to lend my voice and influence to win a victory for the gallant Republicans of New-Hampshire in their coming struggle.

The principles and policy we contend for must be upheld in State organizations as well as national. They are the same everywhere. We cannot ignore at home any more than in national politics, the hostility of the Democratic party to the progress of those liberal principles which have animated the party to which we belong in their opposition to measures which uphold the public faith while they strengthen the public credit. Nor can we question the fact that whatever tends to weaken the integrity and unity of the Republican organization at home, however specious and attractive the guise it may wear, or the name it may assume, not only strikes a blow directly or indirectly at the permanent welfare of the State, but undermines all healthful administration of national affairs. Independent political organizations in State politics, necessarily antagonistic, whenever they exist, weaken the whole power of the Republican Party in the nation to elevate and protect labor, secure its rights, and develop its power. [illegible] are forgotten, and that if not obliterated by the Democratic party, whose whole history and policy have been adverse to the principles, for the special promotion of which these independent associations are now put forward as champions. With these sentiments of faith in the Republican Party, and its patriotic administration of public affairs, and distrust of whatever seeks or tends to impair its power and influence, I shall take pleasure in devoting to your canvass such time and strength as my public duties will permit. I am, with sincere respect and esteem, yours truly,

H. L. DAWES.

To Hon. Messrs. Cragin, Patterson, Bly, Stevens and Benton, of New-Hampshire.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH is to lecture on temperance in Chicago.

Young people who lisp are requested to say Miss Myth Smith.

Indiana has a new post office, to be known as Clear Creek Switch.

Williams College is to receive $30,000, payable in three equal annual installments, from Orrin Sage, of Ware, Mass.

A Texas paper reports that ex-Confederate Postmaster-General REAGAN has written and published a letter in which he "approves of Radicalism in all its parts."

Two boys, 9 and 10 years of age, sons of a clergyman, were killed by lightning in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday night last.

Intelligence has been received through the cable that the title of Mr. DICKENS' new story is to be *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

It is reported that 3,771 of the 5,069 persons upon whom Princeton has conferred degrees are still living.

The last survivor of the Convention which, in 1818, formed the first Constitution of Illinois, died a few days ago.

This is the neat way in which the Philadelphia *Press* puts it: "Mississippi reenters the family of States, and Texas is again the Lone Star of the Union."

Michigan has just organized a State Pomological Association. Whether it will ever amount to anything will be best known by its fruits.

General SAM. HOUSTON's brother, JOHN H., died in Washington suddenly of apoplexy on Friday, nearly 80 years of age. He had long been employed in the Treasury Department.

Boston companies have recently made a reduction in the rates of insurance in first-class risks, mercantile risks hitherto charged fifty cents being now written at forty cents.

The first colored woman to enter upon the study of law in the United States is Miss CHARLOTTE E. RAY, daughter of Rev. CHARLES B. RAY. She has entered the Law Department of Howard University, Washington.

A New-Orleans man has convicted his wife of perjury, in denying before a Court that she had ever been married to him. She says she never thought her husband fool enough to go to work to prove it.

During the rebellion a Southern clergyman, who had come through the lines, asked General SHERMAN his views about the war. General SHERMAN replied: "The Union must be preserved. It will then stand against the world."

A Troy paper reports that there is a man in that city who is keeping a live eagle for the purpose of celebrating the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR as President. We hope he don't intend to eat it, for the old bird will be tough.

The Good Templar's Convention, recently in session in Auburn, paid the fine of a man, once a member of their order, who was sentenced to 120 days imprisonment for drunkenness. Such evidence of forgiveness and good will ought to aid him greatly in his efforts to reform.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, after much thought, has come to the conclusion that there are only two ways in which to secure higher wages for women—either to enlarge her possibilities by enlarging the number of employments, or to kill off half the women.

A New-Hampshire man, riding in a car the other day, exclaimed to a friend, "My boy was killed at Antietam; I buried him the next day—and now they want me to vote the Democratic ticket. No, Sir; no, Sir. Never, so long as I have a head on my body!"

A Boston paper corrects an error by saying that the name of a man, who died recently, was JONATHAN and not NATHAN, as printed. We are glad that justice has been done at last—that there is something for Jo, if it be only the announcement of his death.

Less than six years ago, ninety-five citizens of Portland, Me., signed a testimonial to a clergyman about to remove to another city. Already its author, Hon. WM. WILLIS, and twenty-four others of the ninety-five signers, have died.

A Democratic paper asserts that the principles of the Democratic Party are founded upon the rock of justice and liberty. But that is the rock upon which they split, for they sought not justice for the down-trodden nor liberty for the slave.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT received for United States Senator the votes of all but one of the Republicans in the Georgia Legislature, and that one afterwards explained that he had been notified that he could not return to and live in his county if he should vote for Mr. BLODGETT.

The franking privilege was not appreciated by the people of New-Hampshire forty-five years. One of their Congressmen sent home a package of garden seeds under his frank, and so indignant were they at the wrong that they would not reelect him.

The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian*, edited by the Democratic candidate for Governor at the late election, has a letter from Austin which says that there is a growing confidence in the desire of Governor DAVIS to give the State a fair, honest and moderate administration of the Government.

Governor MERRILL, of Iowa, has sent a special message to the Legislature favoring the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and saying that twenty years hence, and probably forever thereafter, the heart of the nation will not be far east of the south-eastern corner of Iowa.

The Newark *Advertiser*, in denying that Mr. BRADLEY was one of the gentlemen who presented the President with a cottage at Long Branch last Summer, says Mr. BRADLEY was out of the country at that time, and the present was made by real estate owners, who wished to add to the value of their other property in the neighborhood.

The Providence *Herald*, the leading Democratic paper in Rhode Island, with all the force of double leads and italics urges the Democrats of that State to organize now for the Spring campaign, refusing all affiliations with the factions and cliques of other parties, and never to rest in their labors until the State is redeemed. If they fail this year, it says, they must try again next year.

Senator HENDRICKS told the Democrats of New-Orleans in a speech last week that they had no cause to entertain prejudices against the negro,—that the negro of his own notion is not going to ask for social equality or for social rights, and now that he is to become a voter they must use their "personal influence" to induce him to vote with them, who had been such very kind and considerate friends to him in the days of his bondage.

In a letter to a Georgian, Senator LEWIS, of Virginia, says: "The only information I have is gleaned from the newspapers, and if their statements be correct, I fear Georgia has acted badly—that is, she has not acted in entire good faith with the country. This is the opinion of the President, who has certainly acted very leniently, and who ardently desires peace and harmony throughout the entire country. But for the troubles in your State, Virginia would have been admitted, without conditions, during the first days of the session."

An ex-army officer in Indiana tells a story of an acquaintance, who, having removed from his native town when a young man, went back there for his wife. She lived but a short time, and he journeyed back for another, who also soon "went to be an angel." Again he returned to his native village, and this time he brought [illegible]

NAVY RANK.

The Line and Staff Dispute—Letter from a Staff Officer—Objections to the Suggestions of "A Line Officer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letter of "A Line Officer" in the TIMES of the 13th inst., and [illegible] of the same date on the line and staff dispute. I am tempted by that communication, and the interest that your paper shows in the question, to ask for space to give you some opinions formed on the subject of line and staff rank in the navy during four or five years' service as a staff officer. While the letter referred to is temperate, there runs through it a vein of self-complacency that always comes to the surface whenever this subject is discussed by the line. The pride that produces this feeling flows from a lack of appreciation of the present and future relations of the branches of our naval service. The writer does not think that the line understands the true position of the staff, composed principally of Engineers and Surgeons, and he also believes that the majority of these two corps do not see the full scope of the positions they fill.

The navy as now officered contains, including the active and retired lists, a little over [illegible] officers. Of these one-third belong to the staff, consisting of Engineers, Surgeons, Naval Constructors, Paymasters and Professors in the Naval Academy. Are the duties of these persons important enough to constitute them an essential part of the navy? I think they are. The first three mentioned are certainly coordinate with the highest branches of the service. First, we have the Engineer; without a doubt he is, in modern days, the most important officer on board ship. He controls the motive power in time of action, understands the construction of the hull of the vessel, and should be thoroughly conversant with the management of all the mechanical appliances necessary to insure success in battle, not excepting a perfect knowledge of artillery. He should add to this enough seamanship to make him at home on deck as well as in the engine room. The Surgeon has charge of the health and comfort of the entire crew. Their *morale* often depends upon his care and skill. As a skilled observer of the scientific phenomena of many seas and climes, his importance to the country cannot be overestimated. The Naval Constructor builds our ships—that is sufficient. He should rank among the highest. To the integrity and capacity of the Paymaster is committed the happiness of many wives and children who wait longingly for the return of their dear ones, drawing meanwhile part of the monthly pay, and who, if Jack is kindly treated, will receive his savings from him at the end of the cruise. The Chaplains have a high trust confided to them—the moral and religious instruction of the crews at sea and ashore. The Professors are men of learning, to whom is entrusted the education of the youth who are to officer our ships. Are they not also entitled to some consideration? During the rebellion the staff shared with the line all the dangers of battle and the privations of the blockade. On board ship every one is exposed to the trials of the sea, and the knowledge that all must in time acquire of that treacherous element ought to beget a feeling of mutual self-respect between the two branches, which would accord to each individual the rank that his commission from the President gives him. This, I fear, the line is not willing to give. I have said that I think the line and staff do not fully comprehend their relation to each other. The line of to-day—that is the purely military branch of the service—is not, [illegible] the strong oak around which the staff twines as a feeble parasite, more ornamental than useful. We have steam now. [illegible] but more intelligent hands do the work than formerly. We have great guns worked by machinery. Every accomplished naval officer must be a good engineer. The days when midshipmen began their careers by learning the mysteries of knot and splice from the boatswain's mate, on a long cruise, are gone by. Their school is the engine room now. The Engineers, who compose the great body of the staff, are the future Captains and Admirals of our navy; not the individuals high in this corps to-day, but those that follow them, and who will not tread exactly in their footsteps.

The squabble about shoulder straps and mere precedence, is only one of the symptoms of the change that is taking place. We want a fair field of promotion for all. Every engineer, midshipman and landsman who gets a warrant in the navy, should see a path open to him in which [illegible] an Admiral's commission, if he proved himself competent and has the ability. How shall we establish this fair field of promotion? The writer advocates the passage of a law requiring that all naval appointees shall graduate from the Naval Academy, excepting, of course, the Surgeons, who require a special education, and who should constitute the only auxiliary corps in the service. The complete organization of the navy requires some such change as this. Once break down the barriers that difference in knowledge now makes between the various corps, and we would have none of these petty bickerings about rank. The engineer, deck officer and marine would respect each other for their common knowledge, and a common origin in the Naval Academy would be a bond of union among them, while all being entitled would be willing to accord to the doctor, as a man of science, that peace and immunity from control, which is necessary to the practice of his profession. One who has not lived on board ship cannot imagine the ignorance that prevails amongst officers concerning the simplest details of their messmates' duties. I have seen many engineers who could not box the compass, much less take an observation of the sun, while on the other hand, there are line officers who know quite as little about the engine as if ships were still propelled by sails alone. Of the marine officer it may be said that he learns nothing of either branch of the profession, his study and daily practice being confined to the simplest manual at arms, with a handful of men, for half an hour each day. In conclusion, I would say that our navy requires a change of organization as follows: All officers, excepting Surgeons, should win their commissions by passing through the Naval Academy, acquiring there a thorough seaman's education, which should include, as its most important branch, a knowledge of the engine and steam machinery, such as is now possessed by our engineers. When graduated they should be divided between the deck and engine room divisions, as is now done at West Point in officering the different corps of the army. Engineers and deck officers should rise alike to the highest rank and command in the service. Paymasters could be chosen from the grades of Commander and Lieutenant in either of the two divisions above named. For the Surgeons no better plan could be devised than the competitive examinations by which they now enter.

X.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

THE STATE CANALS.

Proposed Government Aid for the Enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., Mr. BENNETT, of this State, introduced the following bill, and it was read twice, referred to the Committee of Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL to provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and to facilitate commerce, and diminish the expense of the exchanges between States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to issue to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds, of such denominations, not less than $100 each, as he may think proper, to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government at any time after ten years, and payable in coin at the end of fifty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; provided, that before the said bonds shall have been delivered to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, the Legislature of the said State, by enactment or by joint resolution, shall have given a pledge for the State that all that portion of its debt for the paying of which the revenues of its canals are constitutionally appropriated shall be immediately discharged; that thereafter no tolls nor tax of any description, shall be levied or collected by the State upon any property transported through or upon any of the canals, except a uniform charge not exceeding one-half mill per thousand pounds per mile, to be collected for the purpose of defraying the annual cost of the maintenance of the said canals; and that any excess of appropriation or tonnage dues shall be applied to the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and that the Erie and Oswego Canals shall, at as early a day as possible, be fitted for navigation by boats of not less than 600 tons burden, by an enlargement of their locks, and by such deepening and widening of their prism as may be necessary to their navigation by such boats.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said bonds as shall be in excess of an amount equal to the canal debt of the State of New-York which is to be discharged in the manner provided above, shall be [illegible] by the Secretary of the [illegible] Comptroller of the State of New-York an amount of said bonds equivalent to the cost of the work which shall have been properly and satisfactorily done within the three months then last past.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, three Commissioners of the United States, whose duty it shall be to supervise and inspect the work done upon the Erie and Oswego Canals, in compliance with the stipulations of this act, and upon whose report, once in every three months, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the bonds as above provided, to the Comptroller of the State of New-York; the said Commissioners to receive for their compensation not more than at the rate of $3,000 per annum during actual service, with 10 cents per mile for the expenses of actual travel in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

The Issue Between Dr. Ewer and the Bishop of Connecticut—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The item which you copied from the Hartford *Times* in your yesterday's issue, relative to Dr. EWER and the Bishop of Connecticut, contained two errors, which in justice to both these divines, should be corrected. The following card which appeared in the Hartford *Times*, of Thursday last, contradicts that Dr. EWER has been inhibited the Diocese of Connecticut; nor have the points at issue any reference to the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.

THE BISHOP OF CONNECTICUT [illegible]

The following correspondence will in the main explain itself. It may be necessary to suggest, however, that Bishop WILLIAMS does not by the terms of his answer here given, make himself responsible for Dr. EWER's views on the subject of the Holy Eucharist, whether in his East Hartford sermon or elsewhere enunciated. He simply denies that the teaching on that subject has formed the subject of his correspondence with Dr. EWER, or will form the basis of his forthcoming action, whatever that may be.

JNO. I. MCCOOK.

[Copy of Telegram.]

HARTFORD, Feb. 17, A. D. 1870.

Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Middletown, Conn.:

Do the papers correctly report that you have prohibited Dr. EWER from preaching again in this diocese until he has explained views concerning the Eucharist enunciated in a sermon lately preached in St. John's, East Hartford? Please telegraph your answer.

JNO. J. MCCOOK.

[Copy of Answer.]

Have not prohibited Dr. EWER. Have written,—not about the Eucharist. Action will depend on his reply.

J. WILLIAMS.

In the interest of the truth in this matter, I offer this latter statement.

A FRIEND OF BOTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1870.

New Catholic Church at Williamsbridge—Laying the Corner Stone.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Catholic church at Williamsbridge took place about 1 o'clock yesterday, according to announcement. Special trains were run on the Harlem Railroad for the convenience of those wishing to attend, and the cars inside, platforms and roofs were crowded to the utmost capacity. The Tuckahoe Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 2 of Mt. Vernon, Father Mathew T. A. Society No. 1 of Westchester Village with band, Father Mathew T. A. B. Society of Morrisania, Benevolent Society of Our Lady of Mercy of Fordham, St. Augustine Mutual Benefit Society of Morrisania were all fully represented on the occasion. They formed in line of march at the railroad depot and proceeded to the site of the new edifice, where about two hundred boys from the Protectory, with their youthful band of musicians, attended. The assemblage was variously estimated at from four to ten thousand persons.

Very Rev. WM. STARRS V. G., officiated, assisted by Rev. T. CLOWRY, pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, New-York; Rev. JAMES L. CORSON, of Staten Island; Rev. Father MCQUADE, of St. John's College, Fordham; Rev. J. H. COLE, of St. Raymond's Church, Westchester; Rev. THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN, of New-Rochelle; Rev. JOHN MCEVOY, of White Plains; Rev. JOHN HUGHES, of Mott Haven; Rev. JOHN GREEN, of Manhattanville; and Rev. Father KINSELLA, of Westchester.

A tin box, soldered airtight, and containing all the coins of the country, copies of the daily journals published in New-York, also copies of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* published in 1869, together with sundry documents written on parchment relative to the history of the church up to the present time, was deposited in a cavity prepared to receive it in the corner stone, and covered by another stone of similar dimensions. The corner stone and the basement walls of the edifice were sprinkled with holy water and blessed by the Vicar-General in the usual manner. He then delivered a short sermon, taking for his text the first verse of [illegible] Psalm: "Unless the Lord bless the house they labor in vain that build it." In the course of his remarks he took occasion to allude to the energy, zeal and success of Rev. Father KINSELLA, who had built up three prosperous churches in the neighborhood, besides the foundation of the present one—those at Westchester, Mount Vernon, Tuckahoe and Williamsbridge being all in his parish, and established within the last ten years. The new church is dedicated to St. William the Abbot. The basement walls are of stone, but the upper part will be a frame building, sixty-four feet long by forty-four feet wide, with an extension in the rear of twenty feet for the altar.

Arrest of a Noted Thief—A Bevy of Lesser Criminals.

During Saturday night the store of PETRY & O'HARE, No. [illegible] Third-avenue, was entered by burglars, by a second-story window, which they reached from a rear shed. After ransacking the place, they only found twenty-five pounds of solder and $2 in money which they could make available. Subsequently, Detectives MULLEN and ULL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found the solder in a junk shop, in Twenty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, where it had been sold by a boy, PATRICK MCCABE, who, being arrested, confessed that he had committed the burglary in company with another boy, whom he refused to name, and who has not yet been found. MCCABE was committed by Justice COULTER for trial at the General Sessions.

A quarrel occurred yesterday morning in the oyster saloon No. 261 Bowery, kept by JEFFERSON DAVIS, during which JOHN FOLEY, of No. 109 Mulberry-street, received two stab wounds, one in each thigh. The wounds were dressed by Dr. PHILLIPS, of Bellevue Hospital, after which the injured man was sent home. The assailant was not arrested, and is not known by the Police.

MARGRET O. F. CHROUSE, a colored woman, was committed yesterday, by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of robbing GUSTAV SCHMIDT, of No. 137 Grand street, of $8 in money and a diamond ring valued at $80. It was stated that the robbery had been committed while he was in her company in a house in Crosby-street.

Saturday evening WILLIAM BROWN broke into the cigar manufactory of MENGIN & BORCH, on the fourth floor of No. 382 Pearl-street, and having packed up a large quantity of cigars, was about to depart with them when he was discovered and arrested by the Police. Being arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, he was committed on a charge of burglary.

A horse and wagon, valued at $600, having been stolen from JOHN G. BURKE, of No. 75 Centre-street, were yesterday found in possession of JOHN FOLEY, who was therefore arrested by Officer RUSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and was yesterday committed by Alderman COMAN for trial.

The Murder of John Murkle—Arrest of the Alleged Assassin.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, PETER MAGINNIS, aged 28, who resides at No. 124 Tenth-avenue, was arraigned on a charge of complicity in the murder of JOHN MURKLE, who was stabbed to death in front of his house, No. [illegible] Tenth-avenue, on the night of the 1st of January. The particulars of the case have been already fully recorded in the TIMES. The prisoner was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer BRECK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and was yesterday remanded to enable the officer to make further inquiries into the circumstances of the case. The inquest will take place at noon to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

Washington's Birthday—Trinity Church Chimes.

On Tuesday, Feb. 22, Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will ring a number of psalms and hymns on the Trinity Church bells previous to the services, which take place at 11 A. M. After the service the following programme will be performed on the chimes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Red, White and Blue.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Coming Through the Rye.
5. Bould Soger Boy.
6. Old Dog Tray.
7. Let the Merry Church Bells ring.
8. Blue Bells of Scotland.
9. Airs from the Child of the Regiment.
10. On to the Field of Glory.
11. Columbia the Gem of the Ocean.
12. See the Conquering Hero Comes.
13. Viva L'America.
14. Yankee Doodle.

Smuggling Through the Post Office.

Postmaster JONES sent, on Saturday, several packages of books and bundles to the Custom House that duties might be collected on them. It appears that the law allows samples of articles to be received from foreign countries by mail free of duty. The privilege has frequently been abused by the transmission of very large samples of considerable value, and the Postmaster and Collector, after a conference on the subject, determined to treat such cases as dutiable.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Severe Punishment for Contempt of Court.

The Case of William Muller—His Confinement in Ludlow-street Jail for the Last Twenty Months—A Chapter in the History of the Great India Rubber Suits.

On the 3d of June, 1868, a man named WILLIAM MULLER was committed to Ludlow-street Jail for having, it was alleged, shown contempt towards the United States District Court for this district. Ever since that time the somber prison doors through which he then entered have been perpetually closed on him, and the long interval of twenty months which has elapsed has been passed by him in a cheerless, miserable little cell in the top tier of the jail. The payment of a fine of $2,500 was made the condition of his release when sentence was imposed on him; but this amount, according to his friends' representations, was so far beyond his means that there was no possibility of his ever being able to raise it. His sentence was virtually, therefore, imprisonment for life.

THE CAUSE OF HIS COMMITMENT.

The charge of contempt which was made against MULLER grew out of one of the Goodyear India Rubber Patent suits, the history of which is almost as incomprehensible as the Schleswig-Holstein question. The particular suit in which MULLER appears had two distinct and contradictory sides to it, one of which is represented by MULLER and the other by two wealthy Germans, Messrs. POPPENHUSEN and KONIG. These two last named gentlemen are reported to be the possessors of fabulous fortunes, having made them through the Goodyear patent, of which they are at present the principal, if not the sole owners. They own extensive manufactories and residences at College Point, on Long Island Sound. There they live in baronial splendor. It is said, in proof of their great riches, that they regularly derive $60,000 a week by the manufacture of hard rubber, and that they paid tax during one year on $40,000,000, as the amount of the receipts in their gigantic monopoly. A considerable portion of their income is obtained in the shape of "royalties" which are paid to them by various manufacturers for the right to employ hard rubber in the making of certain goods. According to the Goodyear invention the vulcanization of rubber was made by the admixture of from four to sixteen ounces of sulphur with one pound of rubber, and these proportions constituted the hard rubber made under what is known as the Goodyear patent. Now, MULLER is represented to have been for years a persistent, flagrant and inveterate infringer on the rights given under the above patent, and to have repeatedly violated and disregarded injunctions procured against him for infringement.

ONE SIDE OF THE CASE.

The following is one of the statements which have been made in the case:

It was claimed that he had infringed upon some one of the numerous patents which have been issued for the manufacture of india rubber, and a suit was commenced against him to put a stop to the infringement. The Circuit Court of the United States in this district issued an injunction forbidding further infringement.

Brought up before the Court on a charge of violating this injunction, he was found guilty, but was discharged with an admonition to respect it in future. He carried on his manufacture in spite of the admonition, however, taking some pains to conceal his offence here, while in Pennsylvania, where he had a manufactory, and where proceedings were also taken against him, he undertook resistance to the officers of the law. Subsequently he was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500, and was then remanded to jail, there to stay until such fine was paid. After lying in jail some time he presented a petition to the Court which had committed him, praying that he might be discharged, because he could not pay. The Court made answer that under the law it had no jurisdiction to grant his request, but that as in the case of other prisoners he must apply to the Executive for a pardon. Application was accordingly made for a pardon to President JOHNSON who was then in office. The matter was referred to Attorney-General EVARTS, who reported against issuing the pardon. Mr. JOHNSON followed the opinion of the Attorney-General, and refused to issue the pardon.

In October last, MULLER, having been in prison a year and four months, applied again to the Court. Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision on that application, which was not then published, but which our readers will find in our legal columns to-day. The Judge went again over the legal ground on which it was held that the President had the power to pardon for such offences as for other offences against the laws of the United States, but closed his decision by saying that if this pardoning power in their case was disclaimed by the Executive, the case might be again brought before the Court. Application has been made to the present Administration for a pardon, but as yet no action has been taken in the matter, either in the way of granting the application, or disclaiming the power to grant pardons for such offences.

MULLER'S OWN STORY.

MULLER states that he obtained a patent for the manufacture of rubber on the 31st of March, 1859, after hard fighting, and that he subsequently commenced to manufacture. He claims that he strictly adhered to rights given to him by the patent, and that he made hard rubber with a greater proportion of sulphur than used in the Goodyear process; that after his imprisonment an affidavit was made in his behalf by one SANDBERGER, one of the witnesses instrumental in his conviction, and that when this was placed before Judge BLATCHFORD, on an application for his release, the latter decided that he had no power in the matter.

The following is the sworn confession made by SANDBERGER:

JAMES SANDBERGER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of February, 1868, he went to the office of Messrs. ABBOTT & FULLER, Broadway, New-York, to collect $300 which W. J. A. FULLER, one of the firm, had agreed to pay to deponent to withdraw all defence from a suit then pending in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, commenced on an affidavit made by one CHARLES A. HOYT, an employe of the plaintiff, of the India-rubber Comb Company of New-York, in which said FULLER was a witness for the United States Government. Deponent further says that said FULLER then asked deponent if he knew anything about WILLIAM MULLER which would be of service to the India-rubber Comb Company and desired him to call and see DAVID W. ROPES, Vice-President of the said Company, at his (FULLER's) office, next day. Deponent further says he called next day and met said ROPES, who stated he wanted him to make an affidavit against WILLIAM MULLER, the above respondent, that he could not pay money for making an affidavit, but he would employ him at the rate of $150 per month, and if deponent would do up the business right he, ROPES, would make him a handsome present besides. At a subsequent period, on the 23d of March, at the office of said FULLER, deponent was requested by said ROPES and FULLER to swear an affidavit against said MULLER. On being read to him, deponent objected to signing it, but on the assurance of said ROPES and FULLER that it was only wanted by them in a civil suit then pending in Philadelphia, and that it should be used for no other purpose, and probably would not be used at all, he agreed to sign it. Parts of the affidavit when read to him deponent objected to, and on his stating that all his business had been with STANTON and GARRETT MULLER, and not WILLIAM MULLER, &c., FULLER stated that it made no difference, as he, FULLER, knew that WILLIAM MULLER was the man that was doing the business. Deponent says his knowledge of the English language is by no means accurate; that while at the factory in Pennsylvania and in the employment of GARRETT and STANTON MULLER, he helped the hands in preparing the compound for manufacture, but has no accurate means of knowing the exact proportions of sulphur and rubber used; he forms his opinion based on its appearance and bulk, but from information obtained since then as to the effects of the use of the sulphur, [illegible] it is more than probable that deponent's judgment was incorrect; that deponent remained in the employment of the India-rubber Comb Company at the rate of $150 per month for five months, but as soon as WILLIAM MULLER's case was tried he was fined $2,500, and committed to jail until it was paid. Mr. HOYT, one of the employes, wrote deponent to Canada, under the assumed name of JAMES BROWN, a copy of which letter is herewith annexed [illegible] New-York and deponent was discharged by Mr. ROPES about the middle of July, 1868; deponent further states that he was not employed as hired to work at the factory at Chesterville by WM. MULLER, but was employed by STANTON and GARRETT MULLER, and that he never received any orders or instructions from WM. MULLER, or paid him any money for combs, or bought any combs from him, and did not pay to WM. MULLER or any one else any money for combs by WM. MULLER's directions, and deponent further states that at no time while he worked at the factory at Chesterville, Penn., for GARRETT and STANTON MULLER, did WILLIAM MULLER do any work there or give any directions or superintend the business directly or indirectly, and that deponent saw him there but seldom, and then as a visitor, except on two occasions, when he was making experiments; deponent further states that he knows WILLIAM MULLER has been badly treated, and therefore he makes this affidavit from a feeling of justice, it being the only reparation he can make.

JAMES SANDBERGER.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1869.
CHARLES HOYT, Notary Public.

Should the applications for pardon made to the President fail, it is probable that the case will be taken before Congress for relief.

New German City on Long Island.

A Building Association, chiefly of German workmen of this City and Brooklyn, has been formed with the object of building a town called Breslau, at Wellwood Station, on the Southside Railroad, L. I. One section of the Association consisting of 400 members, is already fully organized, and a second section is forming. The members are paying initiation fees and weekly dues, and with the money thus raised houses will be built and given to the members, who will select them by lot. The town is laid out, and it is intended to build a number of houses the coming Spring. A meeting was held by the Association at No. 167 Rivington-street, yesterday, Mr. FRED. FUCHS presiding, when nominations for the election of permanent officers were made, and a number of new members joined.

Induction of the Dean of the Episcopal Seminary.

On Thursday evening next, Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in this City, will be formally inducted into office at the Church of the Transfiguration, Rev. Dr. MORGAN's. The exercises of the occasion will consist of, 1. Evening prayer. 2. The ceremony of induction, being the presentation of the keys of the Seminary to the Dean, by Rev. Dr. PRICE, Chairman of the Standing Committee. 3. A brief address by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D. 4. Installation address by Rev. Dr. FORBES. Right Rev. Dr. McCOSKRY, Bishop of Michigan, is expected to preside at the ceremonies.

The new Dean of the Seminary was elected to his responsible position last Summer, and has already entered upon his duties. His personal history is doubtless familiar to the greater portion of the Episcopal Church, if not to the public at large. He was first Rector of St. Luke's Church in Hudson-street, but during the celebrated Oxford Tract movement, some thirty years ago, he abandoned the Protestant faith and adopted the Roman Catholic, becoming the Pastor of St. Ann's. About fifteen years afterwards he returned to the Episcopal Church, and for his course was placed under the ban of anathema by Archbishop HUGHES. Dr. FORBES now possesses the full confidence of his colleagues in the ministry and of the entire church. He is about 60 years of age, of commanding figure, an eminent divine and accomplished scholar. His fitness for the office of Dean of the Seminary was universally recognized, and he was accordingly elected to fill it. The occasion of his induction will be an unusual and important event, and may be regarded as a public mark of respect for and confidence in the new incumbent.

Arrest of a Butcher Cart Thief.

Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday afternoon met in the street WILLIAM MILLER, a notorious butcher cart thief whom he had particularly wanted for some time, and therefore took him into custody. In August last MILLER, with a confederate, picked up a case of silks valued at $800, from in front of No. 311 Broadway, threw it into their cart and drove rapidly away. They were, however, pursued by the cartman who had just deposited the case, and had witnessed the theft, and by officer SHANNON, of the Sixth Precinct. After a short chase, the crowded state of the streets so impeded their progress that the pursuers were rapidly gaining upon them, when MILLER fired upon SHANNON, but the ball merely grazed his clothing. The thieves then jumped from their cart, and abandoning it and their spoils, made their escape. Officer SHANNON, fully identifying MILLER as one of the two desperadoes engaged in this daring crime, the latter was yesterday committed by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, for trial at the General Sessions.

Mormon Preaching in Williamsburg.

The followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG assembled yesterday at their usual place of worship, No. [illegible] Grand-street, Williamsburg. A portion of the assemblage appeared to be attracted by curiosity, but during the service listened attentively to the doctrine of Mormonism as preached by the disciples of JOSEPH SMITH. The exercises commenced with singing by the choir. Prayer was then offered by Elder POTTS, when a review of Mormonism was given by an Elder, lately from the Valley, from its inception to the present time. Brother JACKSON then entered upon a dissertation based on the assumption that salvation was only to be gained by adhering to the tenets of that religion, as practically enunciated at Utah. The congregation numbered about 150. The singing by the choir was not the least entertaining part of the exercises.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, March 4, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Third Monday Calendar—Preferred motions only—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Taylor vs. Wood. Follens vs. Beekman. Mitchell vs. Appelt. Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co. Greer vs. Glenville Woolen Co. Fulman vs. Greenfield. Gilman vs. Duduit. Bowen vs. Leveridge. Same vs. Same. Campbell vs. Neilson. Gunther vs. Duncan. Butler vs. Snider. Smith vs. Hull. Allen vs. [illegible]. Girard vs. Fontana. Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hart. Tabor vs. Moore. Boyd vs. Schlesinger. Fisher vs. [illegible]. Geddis Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Clark. Bain vs. Brown. Beeman vs. [illegible]. [illegible] Perche Manuf'g Co. Brown vs. [illegible]. Drake vs. Horen. Mott vs. The Mayor, &c. Stephenson vs. Catherwood. Blisch vs. Keller. Atkins vs. Howland. Boyd vs. Colgate. Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co. Curry vs. Love. Beekman vs. Dunscomb. Pierson vs. Donovan. Daly vs. Klumpp. Knapp vs. Blodgett. Barry vs. Walsh. [illegible]. Blisch vs. Keller. Goodenough vs. [illegible]. Abrahams vs. The Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York. Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough. Bass vs. [illegible]. Waddell vs. Hart. Thompson vs. Clark.

OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No Circuit calendar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Helmes. Booth & Haydens. Chambers vs. Baldwin. Roberts vs. Tol. & Wab. R. R. Co. Drake vs. Barstow, &c. Weeks vs. Russell. Savigney vs. Goodspeed. Field vs. Devlin. Hand vs. Williamsburg City F. I. Co. Bacharach, &c., vs. Welch, &c. Gordon vs. Salomon et al. Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of City of N. Y. vs. Boon, Imp'r, &c. Brackebush vs. Woodruff. Perkins vs. Darling. Cady vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. Hewitt vs. Miller. Dod vs. Fourth Nat. B'k N. Y. City. Curran vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co. Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. Nat. B'k of N. America vs. Penistor. Welsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Sexton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Martin vs. Martin. Kyle vs. Weld. Thompson vs. Weld. Buddenick vs. Berg. Same vs. Same. Bessinger vs. Berg. Stom vs. Brackenstein. Scallon vs. Bucking. Frank vs. Gallagher. Williams vs. Sturges. Knight vs. Berrand. Hennessy vs. Steinkamp. Same vs. Same. Bellows vs. Young. Adema vs. Kelsen. Froelick vs. Doyle. Hoger vs. Althaus.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Brown vs. Peabody. Sanderson vs. Peabody. Joyce vs. Peabody. McDonald vs. Peabody. Withery vs. Peabody. Walters vs. Peabody. Kunsie vs. [illegible]. Marsh vs. Ellis. Marsh vs. Blake. Forman vs. Nelson, Jr. Kline vs. Hillyer. Barrows vs. Haynes. Seckendorf vs. Boyle. Man vs. Harrington.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. Charles Dupell; rape.
2—The People vs. James McCarty; robbery.
3—The People vs. James Russell; robbery.
4—The People vs. Michael Collins; robbery.
5—The People vs. John Feely and Bernard Walters; burglary.
6—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.
7—The People vs. Arthur Palm and Wm. Supp; burglary.
8—The People vs. John O'Toole; obtaining goods by false pretences.
9—The People vs. John Robinson; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Mary Ann Hogan and Maggie Wilson; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. James Gough; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. George Fellman; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Catharine Rogers and Mary McNamara; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. John W. Burns; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Peter Cassidy; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Michael Eagan; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Margaret Smith; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Henry Hartwig; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. Conrad Snyder; assault and battery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

SUIT IN STATE COURT—SUBSTITUTION OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Abraham S. Clark and Abraham Bisinger, bankrupts—BLATCHFORD, J.—On the 20th of November, 1869, an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the bankrupt Clark against the bankrupt Bisinger. The complaint in that action, the truth of which was deposed to by the plaintiff therein, set forth that a copartnership which had existed between the parties to the action since the 1st of June, 1867, in the business of the importation and sale of liquors, &c., was dissolved on the 18th of November, 1869; that the said parties then owned certain real estate and a large and valuable stock of goods, and had a large amount of debts due them, and a valuable good will; that the copartnership suspended payment on the 4th of November, 1869, owing to [illegible] wrongful acts of the defendant; that its assets amounted to $[illegible], or thereabouts, and its entire indebtedness did not exceed the sum of $[illegible]; that the defendant had, since such suspension, assumed the entire control and management of the business, to the exclusion of the plaintiff, and with a view to deprive him of his rights in the copartnership; that if the management and settlement of the business should be left to the defendant, the rights and interests of the plaintiff and of the creditors of the co-

[illegible] partnership would be greatly impaired, if not destroyed, and that, as a final accounting between the parties to the action, a large sum would be found to be due to the plaintiff over and above all advances or otherwise made by the defendant to the plaintiff, or to the copartnership. The complaint demanded judgment that the copartnership should be dissolved; that a receiver of the property, rights and credits of the copartnership should be appointed, with power to dispose of the same for the benefit of all parties entitled thereto; that the proceeds thereof, after the payment of all just debts of the copartnership, and of the costs of the action, should be divided between the parties to the action, according to their respective rights; and that the defendant should be enjoined and restrained from interfering with the property, rights and credits of the copartnership. On the 19th of November, 1868, an order was made in said action appointing a receiver of the property and effects of said copartnership, who, at the same day, took possession as such receiver, of certain goods, wares and merchandise, real estate and other property of the said copartnership. Subsequently, a co-receiver was appointed in the action, who entered into possession as such, with the original receiver of the said property. On the 11th of December, 1868, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in this Court against Clark and Bininger, under which they were adjudged bankrupts. An assignee has been appointed and the usual assignment has been made to him, and a warrant of seizure, according to form No. 22, has been issued to the Marshal. The assignee now presents a petition to this Court, setting forth that the said original receiver resisted the Marshal in his endeavors to take possession of the copartnership estate of the bankrupts, and that the Marshal has not been able to obtain possession of said estate; that most of the joint creditors of the bankrupts have proved their debts in these proceedings; and that the said assignee has notified the receivers of his appointment, and has requested them to deliver to him the said property, but they refuse. The petition claims that the right, title and interest of the bankrupts in the property which was the subject of controversy in the State Court has vested, by means of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and has become vested in the assignee; that all the creditors, claims and remedies of creditors of the bankrupts against the said property have also ceased, and have become vested in the assignee, and that the only remedy and resort of the bankrupts, or of their creditors against the said property, is in this Court. The prayer of the petition is: 1. That this Court will order the Marshal to take from the possession of the receivers the joint estate and property of the bankrupts, and hand it over to the possession of the assignee. 2. That this Court will enjoin the receivers and the plaintiffs from any further interfering with the said property, to the end that it may be brought within the jurisdiction of this Court, so that this Court may collect all the assets of the bankrupts, and ascertain and liquidate the liens and other specific claims thereon, and adjust the various priorities and conflicting interests of the parties, and marshal and dispose of the different funds and assets so as to secure the rights of all parties, and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and that thereupon the proceedings on the petition may be further continued in this Court, in order that any lien and claim of the receivers upon the property may be determined and provided for. 3. That the bankrupt Clark may be restrained and enjoined from further prosecuting his said action against the bankrupt Bininger, or applying for any order or decree therein without the leave of this Court. 4. That such further or other or different rule or order may be made as may be proper in the premises. The receivers appear and oppose the granting of the prayer of the petition, so far as it affects them. They claim that their appointment was legal and valid; that their duty requires them to hold and safely keep the said property; and that they have a lien upon the said property for their lawful fees and disbursements therein incurred. Clark also appears in opposition to the application. It is apparent, from the frame of the complaint in the suit in the State Court, that the reason for bringing it was, that a large sum would, on a final accounting between Clark and Bininger, be found due to Clark, after paying the debts of the copartnership, over and above all advances or otherwise made by Bininger to Clark, or to the copartnership, and that the conduct of Bininger had been such towards Clark, and in the management of the business of the copartnership before and after its suspension, that it the management and settlement of such business were to be left to Bininger, the rights and interests of Clark and of the creditors of the copartnership would be put in peril. Hence the prayer for a receiver, for a judicial winding up of the affairs of the copartnership, and for an injunction against Bininger. On the facts stated, and with a net surplus of assets amounting to $800,000 after paying the debts of the copartnership, it is apparent that a large individual property would remain to be distributed. By virtue of the fourteenth section of the Bankruptcy act, this individual property of Clark passed to the assignee in bankruptcy, to be applied, if necessary, to the payment of his separate debts. By the fourteenth section it is expressly provided that all rights in equity of the bankrupt, and all his rights of action for property or estate, real or personal, and for any cause of action which he had against any person arising from contract, with the like right, title, power and authority to sue for and recover the same, as the bankrupt might or could have had if no assignment had been made, shall, in virtue of the adjudication of bankruptcy and the appointment of his assignee, be at once vested in such assignee. Under this provision all the rights, and rights of action which Clark is seeking to enforce in the suit brought by him, have passed out of Clark, and are vested in the assignee in bankruptcy. The fourteenth section also provides that the assignee may sue for and recover such estate, and may prosecute and defend all suits at law or in equity, pending at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, in which the bankrupt is a party, in his own name, in the same manner and with the like effect as they might have been prosecuted or defended by such bankrupt. The sixteenth section provides that if, at the time of the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, an action is pending in the name of the debtor for the recovery of a debt or other thing which might or ought to pass to the assignee by the assignment, the assignee shall, if he requires it, be admitted to prosecute the action in his own name, in like manner and with the like effect as if it had been originally commenced by him. These provisions of the fourteenth and sixteenth sections embrace suits and actions pending in the State Courts, and are addressed to the Courts in which suits and actions are pending, quite as much as to the Federal Courts. The twenty-sixth section provides that the bankrupt shall, at all times, until his discharge, be subject to the order of the Bankruptcy Court and shall, at the expense of the estate, execute all proper writings and instruments, and do and perform all acts required by the Court touching the assigned property or estate, and to enable the assignee to demand, recover and receive all the property and estate assigned, wherever situated; and that for neglect or refusal to obey any order of the Court, such bankrupt may be committed and punished as for a contempt of Court. As all the rights of action which Clark is seeking to enforce in the suit pending in the State Court are now vested in the assignee in bankruptcy, it is proper that such assignee should be allowed to prosecute such action in his own name, and that this Court should require Clark to execute all such writings and to do all such acts as will enable such assignee so to prosecute such action. To that end an order will be entered that Clark execute and deliver to the assignee the proper papers to enable the assignee to be admitted to prosecute such action in his own name in the same manner and with the like effect as it might have been prosecuted by Clark, and that Clark himself refrain from further prosecuting such action or applying for any order or decree therein, without the leave of this Court. The bankrupts must be enjoined from interfering with the property, of which the receivers have possession. The question of turning over to the assignee the property, in the suit brought by Clark in the State Court, though not specifically prayed for in the petition, was argued for by the assignee, on the hearing on the petition, under the prayer for general relief, and as is auxiliary to the prayer for an injunction restraining Clark from further prosecuting such action. As it is quite probable that, if the assignee be substituted as plaintiff in the action, it may be desirable that the possession of the receivers should not be disturbed until such substitution shall take place, a decision on the other matters involved in the prayer of the petition is suspended for the present.

F. N. Bangs for the assignee; E. A. Pryor and J. P. Morgan for the receivers; M. Compton for Clark.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—OCTOBER, 1869.

THE PARDONING POWER—CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In the matter of the Attachment against William Mullee for Contempt of this Court on the Relation of Henry B. Goodyear as Administrator, &c. and Conrad Poppenhusen.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a renewal of an application heretofore made to this Court to relieve Mullee from imprisonment. On a motion for an attachment against him, as a defendant in a suit in equity in this Court, he was adjudged to have been guilty of a contempt of this Court by violating an injunction issued by this Court, and, on the 27th of June, 1868, a fine of $2,500 was imposed on him as a punishment for such contempt, and it was ordered that he should stand committed until the fine should be paid. After having been imprisoned for some time under such sentence, he presented a petition to this Court praying for his discharge on the ground that he was unable to pay the fine. The decision of the Court thereon was that it had no jurisdiction or power to grant the prayer of the petition, and that relief must be sought by an application to the President of the United States, it then said: "By the Constitution, (art. 2, sec. 2, subd. 1,) the President is invested with power 'to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.' No such power is conferred upon any other officer or upon any Court. A contempt of Court is an offence against the United States. In the present case there is a judgment judicially declaring the contempt and offence. In *ex parte* Kearney, (7 Wheaton, 38, 42) the Supreme Court says: 'When a Court commits a party for a contempt, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment in consequence is execution.' After a conviction and a commitment for a contempt, the Court has no more power to discharge or remit the sentence than it has in the case of a conviction and commitment for any other crime or offence against the United States. And such has been the practical construction of the provision of the Constitution in regard to pardons. In the case of one Dixon, a fine was imposed upon him by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi for a contempt of Court. He applied to the President for a pardon. The Attorney-General, (3 Opinions of Attorney-General, 622,) decided that the pardoning power extended to such a case, and that the contempt was an offence within the language of the provision of the Constitution. I fully concur in this view; and it necessarily follows, that if the power of relieving from the sentence imposed on Mullee falls within the pardoning power of the President, it is exclusive in the President and cannot be exercised by this Court." After this decision was made Mullee applied to the President for a pardon, and his application was entertained and decided. The denial was not put on any want of power in the President to grant the pardon asked for, but was based on the facts shown in the case. The application to this Court to discharge the prisoner is now renewed. No new views are presented as to the power of the Court to grant the relief asked, and I must decline to exercise the power invoked, at least until the Executive Department of the Government disclaims the power to relieve the party by a pardon. From what took place in the case of Dixon, and what has transpired in this case, I must hold that the power of granting a pardon in a case like the present is claimed by the Executive Department as a part of its constitutional prerogative. From the report of the case of Dixon it appears that the pardon was recommended by Mr. Justice McKinley, the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose circuit embraced at the time the District of Mississippi, and Judge Gholson, who was at the time the District Judge of the United States for that district. As the report states that the contempt was committed by an affray between Dixon and another person in the presence of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, it must be inferred that Mr. Justice McKinley and Judge Gholson were those Judges. The punishment they inflicted was a fine, and as they recommended the case to the President as a proper one for a pardon, they must necessarily have been of the opinion that they had no power to relieve the party. Nor is there any distinction to be drawn between the case of Dixon and the present case, growing out of the fact that in the case of Dixon the offence was an affray in the presence of the Court, while in the present case it was a disobedience to a lawful process of the Court. By the [illegible]

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first section of the act of March 2, 1831, (4 United States Statutes at Large, 487,) misbehavior in the presence of a Court, and disobedience to lawful process of a Court, are placed on the same footing in respect of being contempts of Court. The precise point of the Attorney-General in the case of Dixon was, whether the President possesses the power to pardon, in a contempt case. In his opinion, given to the Secretary of State in February, 1830, the Attorney-General says: "If we adopt, as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided we should do, the principles established by the common law respecting the operation of a pardon, there can be no doubt that it may extend to such a case. A pardon has been held to extend to a contempt committed in Westminster Hall, under circumstances not materially different from those which occurred in the case submitted to the President. I am, therefore, of opinion that, should the President consider the case such as to justify the exercise of his constitutional power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, there is nothing in the character of this offence which withdraws it from the executive authority." I must, therefore, again refer the applicant to the President. If the President should disclaim all right and power, as a part of his constitutional prerogative, to grant relief in this case, the matter may be again brought before me.

Overend & Miller for the applicant; Abbett & Fuller, opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judges Barnard, Gilbert, Tappen and Pratt.

Garrett A. Demarest vs. Louis Heder; judgment affirmed with costs.

John Van Glief vs. John T. Ritchie; order affirmed with costs. Justice Gilbert not sitting.

The Orange National Bank vs. Christian M. Ohell; motion for reargument denied with costs.

Thomas W. Dieckmann et al. vs. Thomas Smith; order affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Susan Hale vs. Edward Haight; judgment affirmed with costs.

Mary Ann Grace vs. The Brooklyn and Crosstown Railroad Company; motion for reargument denied, without costs.

In the matter of the application of the Trustees of the Village of Edgewater to extend New-York-avenue. Ordered reversed and Commissioners directed to be appointed; Justice Barnard not sitting.

Theodore Morgan vs. Charles A. Clarke; order affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Pratt.

Jacob C. Garretson vs. Katharine S. Seaman et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard not sitting. Opinion by Justice Pratt.

West Point Iron Company vs. James D. Reymert et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard not sitting.

Jacob Knufel vs. Patrick Grady; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Tappen not sitting.

George Prestler vs. Louis Kuhn; judgment affirmed with exception of order granting allowance, which is reversed. No costs of appeal to either party.

William Church and another vs. The Erie Railway Company; judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict with costs, and five per cent. allowance; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

The People, &c., vs. Antoine Maurer; judgment affirmed and proceedings remitted to Rockland Oyer and Terminer to proceed thereon and pass sentence on the prisoner. Opinion by Justice Barnard, Justice Tappen not sitting.

The People, &c., vs. Joseph H. Brewster; judgment affirmed, and proceedings remitted to Orange Sessions with directions to pass sentence.

Jesse Carpenter vs. Charlotte Stillwell, executrix, &c.; order reversed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

George W. Reed, executor, &c., vs. Edward Lambert; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Alphonse Fredericks vs. Elmore P. Ross; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event; Justice Tappen not sitting. Opinion of Justice Pratt.

Samuel Haight et al. vs. Henry E. Williams; judgment affirmed with costs.

William H. Miller et al. vs. John J. Lagrave; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Casper Fresh vs. John Fink; judgment reversed; new trial ordered at Circuit; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

John T. Budd vs. Sarah Hart; orders affirmed with costs.

The People, &c., vs. Owen Hand; judgment affirmed and proceedings remitted to Kings County Oyer and Terminer to proceed and pass sentence; Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Andrew S. Wheeler vs. Patrick Scully, &c.; order affirmed without costs; Justice Barnard not sitting. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

In the matter of the proceedings of the Flushing and North Side Railway Company; order reversed with $10 costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Pratt.

Michael N. Werner et al. vs. The Village of New-Brighton; order affirmed with costs.

John P. Morris vs. Andrew S. Wheeler et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Jarvis Gridley and others vs. Henry Hudson; two orders affirmed with $10 costs in each case.

McCullough Lead Company vs. The Village of Edgewater; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard not sitting.

John P. Tuthill, executor, vs. James Fielder; motion for extra allowance denied with costs.

George H. Burritt et al. vs. Charles A. Silver; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Tappen.

Stephen Sweet vs. The Erie Railway Company; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard not sitting.

Arthur C. Bigelow, by his guardian, vs. The Erie Railway Company; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard not sitting.

Henry M. Taber vs. The Ætna Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Lewis Williams vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard sitting.

Daniel Price vs. George W. Matsell et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Tappen not sitting. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Application of Cornelius G. Simonson for mandamus; order affirmed without costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting.

Peter V. H. Van Siper vs. John O. Pernel et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Gilbert not sitting. Opinion by Justice Pratt.

The above decisions were promulgated yesterday, and the Court then adjourned.

The next General Term will be held in Poughkeepsie, commencing on the second Tuesday in May.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

In the matter of the application of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church on the Heights, for permission to mortgage real estate; the petition is granted, and leave given to mortgage the property specified for $6,000.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company vs. The Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Sarah A. Rogers vs. John F. Rogers; on the report of Gerard M. Stevens it is ordered that Sarah E. Rogers, as administratrix, be authorized to raise $10,000 by mortgage.

By Judge Pratt.

Jas. Udall vs. Nathan Bedell; on the report of G. M. Stevens, referee, judgment given for $869 25.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Wills admitted to probate: Edward S. Tucker, Charles Edwards, Charles McKenrick, Alex. Bradley, Thomas W. Widley, Leonard F. Smith, and Fred. Legg, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons: Charles C. Graves, David H. McDonald, Mary Shannon, Eliza Kenny, Jas. McGuire, Caroline Green and Anna M. St. Felix, all of Brooklyn.

D. S. VOORHEES' WILL.

Application was made this morning by Peter T. Sharp, one of the executors of the will of the late D. S. Voorhees, to have his will admitted to probate. Citation was issued returnable March 7, 1870.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Before Justice Coulter.

A BATCH OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

Patrick Gardner, Patrick Quilkin, Lawrence Moorhead, Peter Wood and David Bland, each about 17 years of age, were yesterday brought before Justice COULTER, charged with having burglariously entered the butcher's shop of Frederick Buckle, at No. 404 Second-avenue, and stolen some money and small articles of the value of $5. The Judge was reluctantly compelled to discharge Gardner, Quilkin and Wood, as Buckle declined to make any charge, but the other two aspirants for Sing Sing, having confessed their participation in the burglary, and having had some of the stolen property in their possession when arrested, were held for trial in $500 bail. They are evidently hardened young ruffians, and seemed quite unaffected by their position.

TWO MORE JUVENILE THIEVES.

Richard Benton and Benjamin Benton, a pair of young scamps, who have for a long time enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being disobedient sons and reckless scapegraces, were yesterday brought up on a charge of stealing, in conjunction with Oscar Moore—a newly married young man, who is still at large—a quantity of fancy goods, the property of Samuel Harris, of No. 552 Eighth-avenue. The Bentons lived in the same house in which Harris' store is, and effected an entrance by breaking through a partition. Moore had confessed the theft to a young German, named Henry Meyerdecks, and Detectives Thomas Maher and Michael Terry, having been detailed to work up the case, succeeded in discovering part of the property and arresting the juvenile delinquents. They were held for examination by Justice COULTER.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was very active in Foreign Imports, while the Export clearances were unusually light from this port. About nine millions in value of Foreign Merchandise was marketed, the Customs Duties thereon being nearly four millions. The business was well divided between Foreign Dry Goods and the leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Metals, &c. In the Domestic Dry Goods (Commission) line there is also a fair trade doing, and there is an increase of Southern and Western buyers in the market in the last week or two for all departments. The Spring trade promises to be rather in excess than below the result of last Spring, which was a very decided improvement on the previous Fall. The Secretary of the Treasury, in estimating for his Customs Revenue for the current Fiscal Year, made little or no calculation for an increase in the Foreign Imports to be marketed from the 1st of January to the 30th of June. He estimates for the year $187,500,000 Gold Customs, as against $180,048,420 the previous Fiscal Year. He realized for the First and Second Quarters as follows:

	1869-70.	1868-69.
July 1 to Sept. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Together	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease for Half-Year		[illegible]

But the indications in January and February at this port encourage the belief that a further gain will be made in the Third Quarter of the year ending 31st March. Last year March proved a month of heavy receipts, including the duties upon the early arrivals of West India Sugars, but we understand that the same preparations are making for the early Sugar importation this season. We may add, in this connection, that we hear better accounts of the result of Foreign General Merchandise sales in this market than through the past year, and there is more Money being made for all parties. Of the Dry Goods trade it is yet too early to speak with confidence. The preparations are larger than for last Spring. They will no doubt be greatly encouraged from the Southern and Southwestern States, but misgivings continue to be expressed of the Western trade in the absence of a revival in the price of Wheat, &c.

While, as remarked above, the Domestic Exports from New-York were light last week, the Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports were 60,096 bales as against 48,368 bales same week last year, and the receipts at the ports were 86,434 bales as against 74,378 bales the corresponding week last February, and the present stock in the ports is 548,927 bales against 419,545 bales. The whole crop receipts this season to date are 2,085,780 bales against 1,600,981 bales, to Friday night, according to telegrams to the *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday.

The Exports of Silver Bullion from New-York last week were $110,800, and the week before $126,048. This comes chiefly from the recent White Pine discoveries, some of which continue to yield largely. An offer comes from London of $1,000,000 for the Aurora Mine, owned by Messrs. SELIGMAN BROTHERS and a California party, which has been or will be declined. The Eberhardt Mine, the first, we believe, of the White Pine openings, also attracts great attention on the other side, because of its productiveness.

Money continues easy for both trade and Stock Exchange purposes, at 6@7 ₩ cent., and there is nothing in the present Bank return calculated to make an early change in rates, although some of our leading Bank officers predict a better trade demand in March and April. The Greenback average at Bank decreased $1,468,000 last week, while the Currency balances in the Sub-Treasury increased $1,604,000. The flow of National Bank Notes which was to the City in January has been reversed, and there is no marked surplus of this Circulation in any of the Banks or in the Sub-Treasury. A good inquiry is manifested for the new Railway Bonds, now so freely brought upon the market from various new undertakings South and West, and in the direction of the Pacific States. Nearly all these promise Gold Interest 6@7 ₩ cent., and the difficulty in selecting the cheapest or best, where the variety is so great, is increased by the continued multiplication of new schemes, some off the great highways of East and West or North and South trade, and others in direct competition with existing Roads.

The Gold market shows much weakness, the more remarkable because of the active employment of Gold at the Custom House. It seems quite probable, however, that many of the heavy importers had prepared themselves in advance for this demand soon after the New-Year, being satisfied with 120@120 ₩ cent. as a fair premium, as the market then appeared. The Bank average of Gold is still $37,364,000, although a more decided falling off must have been shown last week, but for outside receipts of which we have no record.

As noticed in another place the Public Funds hold steady against the decline in Gold, but favored by higher Cable telegrams from abroad. The 6 ₩ cents of 1881 were within one ₩ cent. of Gold on Saturday; the 5-20s of 1865 within 4½ ₩ cent., and the 5-20s of 1867 within 5½ ₩ cent. If the Treasury sales of Gold and purchases of Bonds in March, for the Sinking Fund, should be ordered according to the ability of the Treasury to spare the one and to buy the others, the probability is that the May and November 5-20s will be within 1½@3 ₩ cent. of Gold, and the January and July 1867s within 3@3½ [illegible]

[illegible] superabundance of capital in London and on the Continent has just been illustrated by the fact that $500,000,000 was offered on the Russian proposals, through Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS, for $60,000,000, and $40,000,000 were offered on the Chilian proposals of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & Co. for $5,000,000.

In the Railway market the upward speculation continued strong early in the week, but after Thursday noon the course of the market was reversed, and a pretty formidable bearish interest was developed near the close of the week, in which some of the old friends of the Northwest Road, and perhaps of the St. Paul Road, have the credit on the Street of participating. Late on Saturday the market manifested more strength, and it may be that the short line created by the reaction in prices will lead to renewed activity the present week. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip participated to some extent in the fluctuations of the week, ultimately closing about the same as on Saturday week.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb 19, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at those dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,893,716
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,468,024
Decrease in Deposits	1,003,808
Decrease in Circulation	8,301

	Feb. 20, '69.	Feb. 12, '70.	Feb. 19, '70.
National Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	[illegible]	11,872,143	11,872,143
Total Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 20, '69.	Feb. 12, '70.	Feb. 19, '70.
On deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 ₩ ct. would be	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rate for money	6 ₩ cent.	6 ₩ cent.	6 ₩ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,070,309, against the total entries of $7,430,268 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to [illegible], against [illegible] same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $698,446, against $212,[illegible] same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,307,[illegible]. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,[illegible].

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

[illegible]

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The price of Gold fell to-day below 119 ₩ cent. Sales were made at 118¾ ₩ cent., the lowest point made since the second year of the war, 1862. It is intimated that a considerable short interest has been made since Monday by sellers who are not only *bearish* on Gold, but on the Stock Exchange generally, and the Railway speculation in particular. The latter certainly has been made to appear very weak for some days past, and chiefly upon a bearish demonstration against the Western Roads. There has otherwise been no unfavorable turn in the Money market, and no diminished Western traffic to account for the decline in St. Pauls, Northwestern, Rock Island, Lake Shore, &c. From the lowest prices in the forenoon there was a decided recovery on the announcement of the Bank return, which proved less adverse to easy Money than was expected. The Banks lose $907,707 in Gold, and $1,468,024 in Greenbacks. Their loans increase $1,893,716, and the general line of Deposits is down $1,003,808. The small loss in Gold is inconsistent with the large sum paid into the Treasury during the week for Customs Duties, amounting to $3,307,582, against which the Treasury sold only $1,000,000, and paid out $300,338 for Gold Interest.

The Public Funds showed much steadiness, notwithstanding the weakness in Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 are now within 5@5¼ ₩ cent of Gold, *and the long 6 ₩ cents are within one ₩ cent. of Gold*. The Cable quotations from London and Frankfort for all the 5-20s continue to advance, and additional sums have been taken out of this market for transmission abroad.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

The Foreign Exchanges were weakened by the appearance of Bills and Cable transfers made against United States 5-20s and other American Bonds taken for transmission to London and Frankfort. Cable transfers are quoted 109¼ @ 109¾; Sight Bills on London, 109⅜@109½; 60 days, 108¾, less a brokerage. Gold, 118¾ ₩ cent. Banking Stock advanced to 98 ₩ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold Coin	119⅛	118⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅞	49⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	26	26
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert's	90⅞	90⅞

Reading Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]
Northwestern Common	73¼
Northwestern Preferred	90¾
Pacific Mail Company	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]
Lake Shore	87¾
Erie	26¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	105
Manhattan	[illegible]	Irving	115
Mechanics'	138	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Citizens'	[illegible]
America	146	Grocery	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Phenix	107	Market	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
National	116½	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Leather Manufacturers	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Manuf's & Merchants'	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	112	Tenth National	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	115	Ship & Brokers' Ass.	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	75,073,091 50
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,580,000 00

The great Pennsylvania Road earned in [illegible]:

On gross traffic	[illegible]
At an expense of	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]

The Company report that for the first six months of their lease of the Fort Wayne Road, the earnings of that connection were, in gross, $4,144,[illegible], at an expense of $2,[illegible]; balance $1,[illegible], out of which were paid six months' lease, interest on bonds, contribution to Sinking Fund, &c., $1,369,091.

The earnings and expenses of the three trunk lines—Pennsylvania, New-York Central and Erie, the Fiscal Years of the last two ending 30th September, contrast as follows:

	Traffic.	Expenses.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Including rents to leased lines, &c., [illegible].

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co. have brought out a 7 per cent. Gold Loan of $1,250,000, the Bonds to be issued as the work progresses, of the St. Louis and Shawneetown Illinois Road, which, besides traversing several of the best counties of Southern Illinois not heretofore favored with Railway facilities, is designed to connect with the Road from Nashville, Tenn., to the Ohio River at Henderson, and, by a branch, to a point immediately opposite Shawneetown.

Messrs. DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-street, advertise a 7 ₩ cent. Gold loan of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Virginia Road, and recommend it as a safe and desirable investment. Of the enterprise itself a correspondent writes:

"The Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, now offered by DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-street, are recommended as a safe and most desirable investment. The road is sixty-two miles long, and connects Fredericksburg and the Potomac River with Charlottesville on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. It fills a gap in the line of Southern connections, and while it materially shortens the distance to the entire South and Southwest by rail, it forms an outlet to tide-water, giving advantage over every other route in the State. As will be seen by the pamphlets, the work is in a very forward state of progress, and it is expected that a through connection to Orange Court House will be made in the coming Spring."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	77	Tar, bbls.	1,300
Cotton, bales	2,129	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,628
Copper, bbls.	6	Naphtha, bbls.	110
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	45	Pork, bbls.	1,627
Eggs, bbls.	1,749	Beef, pkgs.	1,159
Flour, bbls.	10,468	Cutmeats, pkgs.	1,572
Cornmeal, bags	3,000	Lard, tierces	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	3,746	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	3,800	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	5,374	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	200	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	207	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	1,142
Hides, bdls.	515	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	12,749	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls.	4,377	Starch, boxes	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, First-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Baltimore, for Liverpool—[illegible] lbs. Lard, 107,753 lbs. Cheese, 22 bales Skins, 127 bales Furs, [illegible] Bacon, 500 bbls. Apples, 28,510 lbs. Ham, 6 boxes Sewing Machines, 100 bbls. Pork, [illegible] lbs. Tallow, 5 cases Organs, [illegible] Colored Cottons, 2 cases Cotton Gins, [illegible] Grease.

By the steamer Iowa, for Glasgow—27,700 bushels Wheat, 20,000 lbs. Bacon, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Apples, 250 tierces Beef, [illegible] casks Iron Ore, [illegible] Cheese, 350 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Ground Bones, [illegible] Tallow, 8 casks Sperm Oil, 28 bbls. Pork, 50 boxes Extract of Dyewood.

In the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—[illegible] Furniture, 10 cases Revolvers, [illegible] bags Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Potash, 302 bales Cotton, 48 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 30 casks Copper, 11,502 lbs. Whalebone, 3 cases Machinery.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—[illegible] bundles Whalebone, 1,140 bales Cotton, 45 bales Hops, 25 boxes Drugs, 318 boxes Cheese, [illegible] tierces Beef, 387 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 87 hhds. Bark, [illegible] Tobacco, 11 bales Tobacco, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Bacon, 5 cases Preserves.

By the bark Mary Lawton, for Barcelona—[illegible] Staves.

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady at $7 [illegible] $7 50 for Pots, and $8 [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 597 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, but without activity. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, [illegible] in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@[illegible]; St. Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—A firmer market has been reported to-day on less extensive offerings, especially for forward delivery, while the demand has been more confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,920 bales for immediate delivery, including 518 bales for export, 930 bales to spinners and 365 bales to speculators. Also 2,100 bales for forward delivery [illegible] New-Orleans, 300 bales [illegible] bales [illegible] Middling, [illegible] Ordinary [illegible]. Our market for the week has been heavy and declining, closing heavy with sales decidedly under the quotations. The continued heavy receipts at the ports have demoralized the market, and there is a full supply of Cotton offering with but little disposition to purchase. The sales for the week have been 20,110 bales, including 5,917 bales for export, 7,291 bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators and 465 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active with a heavy decline in prices, closing weak at the lowest quotations of the week. The purchases are almost entirely to cover contracts previously made, on which sellers are satisfied to secure profits. The sales on a basis of Low Middling have been: For February, 750 bales at 23¾c.@24¼c.; for March, 4,700 bales at 23¼c.@24½c.; for April, 6,450 bales at 23½c.@24½c.; for May, 4,550 bales at [illegible]; for June, 1,200 bales at 23¾c.@24½c.; for July, 200 bales at 24c.@24½c.; for August, 300 bales on private terms; for December, 25 bales at 20c.; and 1,100 bales, free on board at New-Orleans, on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 5,149 bales; to Bremen, 767 bales. Total, 5,916 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 48,462 bales; to the Continent, 12,039 bales. Total, 60,501 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	21½	21¾	22	22
Good Ordinary	23¼	23½	23¾	23¾
Low Middling	23¾	24	24¼	24¼
Middling	24¼	24½	24¾	24¾
Good Middling	25¼	25½	25¾	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible]

The receipts and exports of Cotton at all the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Saturday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports Britain.	Exports Continent.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,186
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	5,105	40,370	1,221	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	4,210	14,730	668	[illegible]
Total this week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statistical Position.

[illegible]

Stock in the Interior Towns, Feb. 11.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,350 bbls., including [illegible] very inferior to good Extra State, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been offered rather sparingly, and have been quoted somewhat steadier in price, but the demand has been quite moderate for both export and home use. Sales have been reported of 45,500 bushels, including White Western at [illegible] in store; No. 1 Spring at [illegible]; White Genesee at [illegible]. Corn has been in fair request and buoyant in price, especially new, which has been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at [illegible]. Rye in some demand. Barley has been in more request. Oats [illegible]. The export clearances have been 4,500 bbls. Flour and 27,700 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted steady at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is selling slowly at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long [illegible].

HIDES—The week's receipts have been [illegible]. [illegible]

HOPS—Continue in request at uniform rates, including New-York, at 12c.@18c.; Eastern at [illegible]; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@20c.; Wisconsin at [illegible]. Receipts to-day, 207 bales; exports, 45 bales.

MOLASSES—Dealers have been purchasing low qualities, chiefly of Cuba, with more freedom at somewhat steadier prices. In other kinds but little trade has been reported. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Old and New Cuba at [illegible]; New Crop English Islands at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been moderately inquired for at about previous figures; 4,377 bbls. were received, and 200 bbls. cleared for Glasgow. Tar has been dull and heavy; receipts, 1,300 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in request at about steady prices. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₩ gallon; Crude [illegible] at [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs. Rosin, [illegible] for strained, [illegible] better for choice White. Tar, $2 [illegible]. Pitch, $2 [illegible] ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and generally steadier in price. We quote: Crude Whale at [illegible]; Bleached Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible]; Olive Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden at [illegible]; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather more confidently sought after, and has been quoted somewhat stronger in price, on the basis of 16c. in bulk here for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls., and 21c. in shipping order, both here and at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia 600 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in light demand and weak in price, on the basis of [illegible], closing at about [illegible] for Standard White, for early delivery here, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. within the range; and [illegible] for do. at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil have been 1,628 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. The exports [illegible]. Refined Oil in cases has been in moderate demand at from [illegible]. Naphtha is dull and heavy at 10c.@10½c., in barrels, and 13c.@15½c. in cases, ₩ gallon; receipts, 110 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $26 [illegible], chiefly at $27, for New Mess; [illegible] for Thin and Medium Mess; [illegible] for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, including seller March, at $26 87½, April at $27, and March and April on private terms, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand and quoted firm at 11½c.@11¾c. for Western, and 12½c.@12¾c. for City, ₩ lb. Cutmeats have been salable and steady; sales have been confined to 140 pkgs., at 10¾c.@11½c. for shoulders, and 14c.@16c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon has been quiet but steady; sales equal to 180 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¾c.; Short Rib at 14¼c.@14½c. and Long Clear at [illegible] ₩ lb. Lard has been more sought after, especially for forward delivery, at stronger and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 519 tierces and bbls. in lots, at from 14½c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15½c. for City, and 15¼c.@15½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₩ lb.; also, 1,250 tierces prime, for forward delivery, including seller February at 15¼c.; March, at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; April at 15⅝c.; May, at 16⅛c.; and four months at 15¾c., ₩ lb. Beef continues in demand and steady in price; sales have been reported of 136 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef has been lightly dealt in, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30, ₩ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams are in limited request at from $26@$30 ₩ bbl.; sales 30 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@45c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@33c. ₩ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,712 pkgs. Cheese has been inquired for at from 5c.@18½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 1,148 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₩ lb.	36@38
Good to fine State, firkins, ₩ lb.	33@35
Fair to good State, firkins, ₩ lb.	30@33
Common State, firkins, ₩ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb.	36@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	35@37
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	28@32
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb.	26@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb.	21@27
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₩ lb.	23@25
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₩ lb.	20@23
Fair Western, firkins, ₩ lb.	16@19
Good to prime State Rolls, ₩ lb.	18@22
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	18@22
Common State and Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ₩ lb.	24@28
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₩ lb.	16@19

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₩ lb.	17¾@18½
Fine State Factories, ₩ lb.	16½@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@16
Common State Factories, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@15
Good to Extra Pineapple, New-York, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@22
Good to Extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@22
Good to Extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@20
Good to Extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@18
Fair to Good Orange County, Skimmed, Factory, ₩ lb.	[illegible]@12

SKINS—A fair business has been noted for Deer at steady figures. Sales 5,000 lbs. Central American, 7,000 lbs. Sisal and Vera Cruz, and 6,000 Dry Para on private terms. Receipts 8 bales from Angostura, 39 do. from Sisal and Vera Cruz, 15 do. from Maracaibo, 11 do. from Para, 9 do. from Aspinwall, 4 do. from Curacao and 2 do. from Belize. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 35c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 30c.@35c.; Para, 42c., gold, ₩ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency. Goat have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations. Sales, 5 bales Mexican and 10 do. Payta on private terms. Receipts, 57 bales from Oaxaca, 18 do. East India, 135 do. from Vera Cruz, 57 do. Mexican via New-Orleans, and 11 do. from Texas. We quote: Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Curacao, Vera Cruz, 50c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c.@55c., currency; Curacao, 40c.@50c., currency; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency; Madras, each, 40c.@45c., currency; Patna, each, 35c.@40c., currency.

SUGAR—Have been steady, but not active. Sales, 310 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@10¾c., and 357 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11½c., ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 10c.@10⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c.@10⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, but at easier rates, ranging from 12½c.@13½c. for hards, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request; sales 60,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible] for common to very choice; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@16c., and 20 do. Grease at [illegible] ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady; sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 96c.@98c. ₩ gallon; receipts, 1,142 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but quoted about steady. For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅝d. ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₩ bushel; 750 boxes Bacon and 300 tierces Lard at 35s.; 30 hhds. Tallow at 15s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870,
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—20.

The President being absent, on motion of Assistant Alderman Robinson, Assistant Alderman Gibney was called to the chair.

The minutes of February seventeen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

To pave with Belgian pavement Twenty-fourth-street, Sixth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

To pave with Belgian pavement Seventh-street, Sixth to Tenth-avenue.

(The President here appeared and took the chair.)

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Haughton the Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of resolution to donate two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventeen cents to St. Thomas' Church to pay assessments, and the paper was laid over.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Rogers the Committee on Lamps and Gas was discharged from further consideration of resolution to place and light a large illuminating street lamp in the open square at the foot of Jackson-street, and the paper was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Schlichting—

Remonstrance of property owners on Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, between Sixth-avenue and North River, against paving said portion of said streets with Stow Foundation pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, To pave with Stow Foundation pavement Varick-street, from Franklin to Canal streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seerey, McDonald, Fay—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feitner, Shelley—4.

Resolutions, To pave with Stow Foundation pavement, Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River; Thirtieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River; Fortieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to North River; Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River; Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to North River, and Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue B.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Haughton, Seerey, McDonald—16.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Hoffman, Schlichting, Feitner, Fay, Shelley—5.

Resolutions, To regulate and grade One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; to place and light street lamps in Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River; to lay crosswalk and place and light street lamps on First-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets; to flag sidewalks full width on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; to lay Croton mains on west side of First-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-third streets; to lay gas mains, place and light street lamps in Twenty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to East River, and to lay crosswalks from each of the intersections of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—21.

The resolution, that each of the Justices of the Peace and Civil District Courts be empowered to appoint a janitor for each of said Courts at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Robinson, amended to except Justice of the Fourth District Police Court, and then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seerey, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—21.

Resolution, To pave Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker-street, with Belgian pavement.

On motion of Assistant Alderman O'Brien, amended by adding the words, "from curb to curb," and then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Odell, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Seerey, McDonald, Feitner, Fay, Shelley—21.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, twenty-first instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
RIGOLETTO, (Italian Opera.) Leading Characters by Miss Kellogg and Messrs. Lefranc and Ronconi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Ringgold, Miss Henriques and Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Mme. Pontel.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THREE FAST WOMEN, LION AT BAY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 728 Broadway.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Mr. Hartz.

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Notice.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris dispatch says that an Imperial decree convokes the High Court of Justice to meet at Tours March 21, for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The members of the Court will be determined by lot. The defence, according to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, will be that provocation was given and the killing was in self-defence. The decision of the High Court of France was published on Saturday, and is more serious than was at first supposed. He is adjudged to have committed homicide on the person of Victor Noir, and to have attempted the homicide of Fonvielle. The order of the Court places the Prince under article 304 of the Penal Code, the punishment of which is death, unless extenuating circumstances are shown, in which case the sentence can be lessened by two degrees.... The name of Rochefort is no longer to appear in the *Marseillaise* as its editor, but that of M. Dangerville is to be substituted. This is regarded as a cover for Rochefort, who will in reality conduct the paper.... The appointment of M. Paradol as French Minister to Washington, is said to be delayed by the remonstrances of "unemployed diplomats."... The Carlist Committees in Spain are said to be vigorously at work and extending their operations to the frontier of the country. The Madrid *Imparcial* says that several chiefs have recently left France and have entered the north of Spain. The Duke of Montpensier has written a letter which has been published in which he says that "Spain is his country by tradition, adoption and affection."... An exciting discussion has occupied the attention of the Prussian Parliament for the last few days in relation to the policy of Count Bismarck, which was bitterly attacked by many members.... A Berlin dispatch states that the old officers of the North Parliament have been reëlected.... The Carnival at Rome has opened, but the streets do not present the usual appearance of gayety.... The *Spectator* of Saturday contains an article in reference to Canadian independence, in which it is stated that England might let Canada be free, but that "she is as loath to part with her Empire as was the United States to part with the Southern Confederacy."... The London *Observer* expresses confidence in the passage of the Irish Land bill.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Saturday resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, asking for a general removal of political disabilities in the State, were received and tabled. Bills were introduced relative to unexpended appropriations and for the disposal of useless military reservations. The resolution for the return of certain private papers to the family of ex-President Jefferson was reported from Committee and passed. The annual Post Route bill, and the House bill providing for an appropriation of $8,000 to defray the expenses of investigating the alleged sale of cadetships, were both passed. Mr. Sprague, by consent, addressed the Senate upon the bill to regulate the hours of labor for Government employes, principally in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. The bill granting lands to aid in constructing a certain railway in Oregon was then taken up, and a discussion ensued upon the policy of granting public lands to build railways in the West. A resolution to strike out the land grants was defeated by a vote of 3 to 37, and the bill was then variously amended and passed. The Senate at 4 P. M. adjourned.

In the House, after some discussion as to the order of business, the consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment providing for an appropriation of $91,000 to construct a branch mint at Carson City, Nev., was adopted, Mr. Dawes remarking that he should call the yeas and nays on it in the House. Pending action on an amendment appropriating $15,000 to the Board of Education the Committee rose. A bill was introduced to provide stay of execution in certain cases. It is intended as a measure of relief against the recent legal-tender decisions. A large number of petitions were presented. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule in regard to contested election cases, which provides that the Committee on Elections for this Congress shall consist of fifteen members, and that each contested election case shall be assigned to a special Committee of three of the General Committee, who shall consider it exclusively, and report their decision direct to the House. The rule was adopted. The House then again went into Committee of the Whole for general debate, and at 3½ P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

Our news from San Domingo is that President Baez has received a communication from influential parties in Venezuela, asking his influence with the Government of this country in favor of the annexation of Venezuela to the United States.

At Baltimore, Md., on Friday, a colored boy named Wm. Cook, aged 11 years, while playing with two other boys in a barn, placed a halter around his neck in sport, and stepping or falling from a bale of hay, hanged himself. Before he was rescued life was extinct.

Two cases of relapsing fever were reported in Washington last week, both in crowded tenements.

A man named Frank Monnitz was fatally stabbed by an associate named Richard McCracken, at Wheeling, West Va., on Friday. The murderer was arrested and placed in the lock-up, but escaped during the night, and has not yet been recaptured.

An addition to the correspondence on the attack on Americans in Havana, was submitted to Congress on Saturday. It contains the statement of the Consul General of France, who witnessed the affair, and facts connected with the nationality and citizenship of Greenwaldth.

One John C. Cronin, while disputing with a stranger in the street in Philadelphia, on Friday night, on the subject of Fenianism, was shot and dangerously wounded.

The *Monarch* arrived at Annapolis on Friday evening, and anchored six miles out. On Saturday Captain Commerell, Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, and Captains Wood and McFane, came ashore, and were received by Secretary Robeson and Commodore Worden, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The party, excepting the Secretary of the Navy, afterwards called on Governor Bowie, where they were entertained.

Wm. H. Harrison and George Harrison, of Green Island, Wm. Allen, of North Adams, and Charles B. Conkling, of Albany, have all been indicted by the Grand Jury in Albany for robbing the American Express Company. Conkling had charge of the express car and safe, and, as claimed, was gagged by the other three and robbed of $65,000 on the Central Railroad in August, 1869, between Fonda and Albany. Conkling's complicity was shown and he was indicted jointly with the others, and plead not guilty. Bail in the case of Conkling was fixed at $20,000.

Calvin C. Clark, of Bell County, Texas, while moving with his family to Little Rock, Ark., was shot and killed by a noted desperado named Sam Halsey. Clark had been active in assisting the Sheriff of Bell County in breaking up a gang to which Halsey belonged, and was followed when he left the county. Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

A clerk in the Baltimore (Md.) Post Office named Robert Dale was arrested in that city Saturday, charged with robbing the mails. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

The dispatches from Maine relate chiefly to the effects of the heavy rain of Friday night. The Androscoggin and Kennebec are greatly swollen, and ice jams at many points have been productive of much damage.

A large dairy, barn and stables near Cincinnati were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and a large number of cows and several mules, horses and calves were burned to death.

John Donlon (61 years old) and Patrick Berhan, convicted at Rochester of murder in the second degree for different offences, were sentenced to State's Prison for life. The wife of the former, who was implicated with her husband in his crime, was also found guilty and sentenced for fifteen years. Edward Dorsey, convicted of manslaughter, was at the same time sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The schooner *Piper* left San Francisco on Saturday with blasting materials on board, to be used in removing the coral reef at the entrance of Midway Island Harbor, so as to make the island a coaling station for the China and Government steamers.

The number of Chinese now on the Pacific coast, in statistics furnished to the California Legislature, is given as 60,500.

The bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons of Albany have resolved to strike, the master builders having given notice of a reduction of wages, to go into effect on the 1st of March.

Congress and the Administration.

The statements of our Washington correspondent in regard to the feeling prevalent in Congress towards the Administration, may excite surprise. There have not been wanting indications of captiousness, not to say hostility, on the part of Senators in the matter of appointments. But the country has scarcely dreamed of anything like alienation between the majority in Congress and the President, and has certainly not ascribed to any considerable number of members a disposition to separate from the Administration and seek a new point of political departure. Our correspondent's statements, however, are sufficiently specific to challenge attention. Nor is the danger he describes lessened by the nature of the causes in which it appears to originate. The President earnestly labors for retrenchment and reduced taxation. Senators and Representatives, on the other hand, while professedly favorable to both, virtually obstruct both by their clamor for offices. In an issue of this nature, and in any difficulties that may grow out of it, we know where the sympathies of the people will be found. They want relief, and if they fail to get it they will hold Congress responsible.

Reconstruction Nationalized.

Hitherto the Republican policy of Reconstruction has been essentially sectional. It has been the means employed by the major power in the Union to extinguish the last signs of the rebellion, and to reëstablish order and authority in the Southern States, in accordance with the principles and purposes which triumphed in the war. The measures employed for the attainment of this object were necessarily exceptional in their nature, and resulted in a reorganization of States on a basis fundamentally different from that which previously existed. The change, though arbitrary, was not unjust,—though radical, it was not illogical. The fact of resistance to the National Government was a sufficient reason for exacting guarantees against the recurrence of conflict. The fact of emancipation introduced a new element into citizenship, imposed upon a race new obligations, and entitled them to new privileges, and rendered inevitable the measures necessary to protect them in the exercise of the power conferred upon them. The proceedings incident to this policy may sometimes have looked harsh and objectionable. But the harshness, wherever it appeared, was simply the exercise of an absolute authority in a case which had resisted milder methods of treatment. And the features most objected to have really been the natural developments of a revolution begun in hostility to the Union, and ending practically, in the revision of some of its conditions and the consolidation of its power.

The Fourteenth Amendment invested the colored man with citizenship, and the Reconstruction acts gave him his share of political power. The citizenship was national, —the suffrage was restricted to the States to which those laws applied. Thus the anomaly was presented of a race enfranchised in certain States by virtue of Federal authority, and disfranchised in others by reason of local law. A prejudice begotten of slavery, after having been set at naught in States which once were devoted to its maintenance, was perpetuated in the States which had decreed emancipation, and invested the Southern negro with almost controlling power. The Fifteenth Amendment therefore became necessary, not only to harmonize the conditions of suffrage throughout the Union with the conditions imposed upon the South, but to guarantee those at the South who had coöperated with the National Government against possible political vicissitudes in their own States. The Amendment does this without impairing the control of States over the question of suffrage. It neither enacts universal suffrage, nor forbids the application of tests, whether of education or property, as qualifications for voters. It simply forbids unjust discrimination in the enforcement of tests. In providing that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude,"—it secures political equality. The measure was the completion of the work of which emancipation was the commencement. It purges the Union of the last taint of slavery, and makes Reconstruction national.

The Mormon Question.

We can never legislate virtue against vice, and any attempt to achieve purely moral results by enactments of Congress will certainly fail. The moral law carries with it its own penalty. We cannot make men good by declaring that all men must be good. That declaration was made on Sinai, and mere men cannot amend or strengthen it. We are taught to do good—by moral example—by education—by a knowledge of the blessing and comfort and honor that come from a careful distinction between what is good and what is evil. Law fulfills its mission when it protects society from the effects of evil men and evil deeds. Religion and education must do the rest!

This is the main reason for our dislike to General Cullom's Mormon bill. That measure proposes to do by force what can only be done by reason. The Mormon question has not yet presented itself, as an aggressive political fact. We have never allowed the Mormon people any voice in our Government, or any existence but that of territorial abeyance. Now and then we have had Mormon scandals, but they vanished before a resolute Federal presence. The "war" that was menaced in Buchanan's time was as much a contractor's war as anything else, and practically ended with the transportation of supplies. The Mormons are practically aliens. They gain nearly all of their proselytes in foreign countries. We rarely hear of a Mormon colony in the East. Here and there in the slums sometimes we hear of Mormon missionaries and conversions to the gospel of Smith, but as a faith it has made no impression upon civilization. This result has been attained without law. Reason and religion have done it all. The Mormon felt that he was a moral outlaw, and he sought immunity and growth in a territory of his own. There he has lived, mainly thrifty, industrious, full of enterprise and vigor, under the sway of a rude Cromwell, adding wealth to the Republic. In a material way, Mormonism has been a gain to the country. It taught us what could be done in the far deserts. It was the pioneer of immigration and settlement beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Mormon has been useful as a tiller of the soil—a builder of cities and railways, and in reclaiming from the wilderness a garden of surpassing fertility and beauty.

If there has been any moral example to us in the Mormon faith, it has been good. Our people who live decently and lawfully, and eschew heathenism and vain things, have had no better incentive than the Mormon practice. Nearer home we find Communists who believe in interchanging wives, and Shakers, who practice celibacy, and disciples of promiscuous marriage and "affinities." Bad as Mormonism is, the Oneida Community is far worse—nay, it has the element of blasphemy; for while the Mormon sins in the name of a mock apostle and a grotesque faith, the Communist pretends to live in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as taught by him and his followers. And yet we allow Oneida to remain unchallenged and under the protection of our laws. Its leaders do business in New-York City, and we hear of no law penalty and no proposed army of extirpation. We have social customs in New-York City as bad as Mormonism and Communism, which are not even under the surveillance of the Police. We tolerate them, and find consolation by calling them "necessary evils." We see sin at our own door, and should meet it here, if we propose to make any reform. Why go to Utah with an army to conquer a social and religious evil which has a darker counterpart in New-York?

So long as Mormonism is a religious and moral fault, we must combat it with religious and moral influences. Christ's Gospel cannot be preached by artillery and riflemen. The moment we war upon a religion we make it a power, give it new life, stimulate its friends, arouse dormant compliance into enthusiastic devotion and sympathy, attract followers and converts, and in the end, fail in the effort of aggression. The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, and the moment we use fire and faggot to tear down, we build up. Already, in the Mormon country, there are abundant evidences of disintegration. Brigham Young, who has ruled his church and territory with a vigor and genius that remind us of Cromwell—and upon whose brain and will the whole [illegible] of Utah to a stream of peaceful [illegible] enchanting light. Time and good example, and the influence of Christ's Gospel, will conquer Mormonism. The law must let it alone—unless it becomes an element of disorder.

Legal Tender Justified by the Emergency —The British Precedent.

In our recent article on the legal-tender question, as affected by the decision of the Supreme Court, we stated that during the war with Napoleon Great Britain resorted to the policy of "making the bills of the Bank of England *in effect* a legal tender." The accuracy of this view of British legislation has been questioned in some instances without regarding the qualifying words which we now distinguish with italics. The question involves an interesting point in English history, and one that bears directly upon the legality of the Legal-tender act in its application to preëxisting debts, which, as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase invoked, and which, as Chief Justice, he lately helped to annul.

In May, 1797, the British Parliament passed an act restricting the Bank of England from making ordinary payments in coin for its circulating notes, and declaring that all persons who offered them in payment should not be liable to arrest. A person sued and not arrested might be required by any Judge of the Court to cause notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England on their face payable on demand—to be the sum of money for which the defendant might have been held to bail, if the act had not been passed "to be deposited in such manner as the Court or such Judge shall direct, to answer the demands of the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action."

The provisions of this act applied in suits at law, but not to proceedings for distraint, and Lord King having demanded from his tenants payment of their rent in gold coin or its equivalent, Lord Stanhope supported a bill, which was passed, not only to prevent proceedings for distress in case of such tender, but enacting that taking gold coin at more than its nominal value, or bank notes at less, should be deemed a misdemeanor. The language of the second section of the bill—which may be found in volume 51 of the Statutes at Large, page 488—is very specific. It provides "that no person shall by any means, device, shift or contrivance whatsoever receive or pay any note or notes, bill or bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for less than the amount of lawful money expressed therein and to be thereby made payable, except only lawful discount on such note or bill as shall not be expressed to be payable on demand; and every person who shall offend herein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor." The third section provides that in case of proceedings by distress to recover rent from any tenant "it shall be lawful for such tenant or other person to tender notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England expressed to be payable on demand," and if the tender is accepted, or if refused, the goods taken on such distress or pounding shall be forthwith returned to the party distrained upon, unless a greater sum shall be claimed. If no more was found due, the party tendering was entitled to the costs of all subsequent proceedings. All other remedies were allowed.

It was in support of this act that Lord Chancellor Eldon, who was spoken of as having done three-fourths of the governing of the Kingdom, said: "I am peculiarly situated with respect to this question, having the official care of twenty-five millions of the property of His Majesty's subjects, and without the means of enforcing the payment of any part of that sum except in bank notes." This declaration doubtless arose from the fact that gold coin had not, since the act of May, 1797, been collected under execution from debtors, but only Bank of England notes. Their compulsory circulation and use as the medium of domestic commerce, in the collection of the revenue, and in the collection of debts, was thoroughly accomplished. Those bills, by the series of acts passed,—the principal of which we have referred to,—became "*in effect*, a legal tender," so far as concerned all ordinary proceedings instituted against debtors.

The circumstances under which England was compelled to resort to this compulsory circulation were somewhat similar but not nearly so controlling as were those which induced our Government to imitate the spirit of the example. Great Britain had in circulation at the time no notes under £5, and consequently gold and silver were largely retained by individuals to make payments under that sum. We, on the contrary, in February, 1862, were afflicted with the circulation in all of the States of bills of the denomination of $5, and in many of them of bills of as low a denomination as $1, which circulation, by force of an invariable law, expelled from use the sums in gold and silver, which otherwise would have been retained in what, in specie-paying countries, is always the most important depository of them,—the pockets of the people.

On Sunday, the 26th of February, 1797, the Privy Council of England met, to make provision against the unusual drain of specie which the bank on the day before had suffered "in consequence," the Council stated, "of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country;" and they unanimously decided—the King being present on an occasion which is spoken of as his only open violation of the Sabbath—to restrict the bank from making any payments in coin until the sense of Parliament could be taken. On the 3d of May following, Parliament confirmed the step and passed the bill to which we have referred.

Now in December, 1861, the associated banks convened in this City, and through their representative, Mr. Gallatin, informed the Secretary of the Treasury that they could aid the Government no longer, and that it was a question of a few days more time which should break first,—the banks or the Government. On the 31st of that month they universally stopped payment, and as they differed from the Bank of England, which was, in the language of Mr. Pitt, "a great engine of State," and were only local institutions bound by no fealty to the General Government and having no element of harmony, it was essential to the general safety to cut loose from them and rely wholly on the power of the National Government.

From the first establishment of the Union, Congress had declared what should constitute a tender for debts, and from time to time had changed the regulations on this subject so as to make it clear that it was the recognized sole depository of this power to provide a tender and alter the standard. If it was competent for Congress to diminish the quantity of pure silver or gold contained in its coins one per cent., it was competent for it to do so to a greater extent. Whoever contracted to pay in dollars anterior to the change had a right to pay afterwards in the new coins at their nominal value, and be discharged of his debt, precisely as if the contract had specified that it had been made in contemplation of such change, and that it was to be fulfilled in the new coinage. This power appertains to the Congress of the United States as part of its legislative authority. The States were expressly restricted from impairing the obligation of contracts, but the General Government was left unrestricted; because, among other things, it would have prevented a change in the standard.

In an unparalleled emergency, when the life and property of individuals and the integrity of the nation were at stake, the General Government, having exhausted its power to borrow and not having time to set in motion its power to tax, and being driven to the issue of a national currency, applied its power to impart a legal tender to this description of money. The measure was, in the circumstances, a necessary means to the prosecution of the war; and the right to use the means follows as a necessary exercise of the war power.

Senator Morton's Ironclad Resolution.

Senator Morton has just introduced into Congress an exceedingly important resolution, calling upon the President for information as to the number and character of our ironclads, their cost, the list of their designers and the present condition of the vessels. This resolution has been agreed to, and we may therefore conclude that many of the vexed questions of ironclad construction will be set at rest by official authority.

It is understood that there are letters now at the Department emphatically protesting against building the light-draught monitors on the plans actually adopted—letters sent before there was a rivet struck or a contract made. These letters should be made public, or if they were not placed on file, the reason for the latter course should be given. Again, of the *Passaic* class, represented now by the *Passaic*, *Catskill*, *Montauk*, *Sangamon*, *Lehigh*, *Nantucket* and *Nahant*, we shall be told why they have been allowed to deteriorate—by whose orders or by whose neglect. We believe that any fair investigation of these ironclads will show that these monitors need solid armor both on turret and sides, and probably new decks and new armor backing. Although built in six or eight months, and so long ago as in 1862, these little vessels of less than eight hundred tons were yet so skillfully planned as to be still valuable for harbor defence, in these days of enormous ocean-going ironclads. They are capable of being so armored as to cope successfully with the heaviest of existing naval guns; and their turrets could be easily made impregnable even to the twenty-five-ton guns of the *Monarch*.

Next we shall know what can be done with the monitors of the *Canonicus* class, seven or eight in number. These were made after the class already named, and yet they are not nearly as effective, the designs of the planner of our ironclad system not being carried out. It is worth while to inform the public why, with double the cost, this class proved less valuable than their predecessors, and why they were overloaded with extra weights, requiring a rebuilding in order to secure displacement enough to carry their "improvements."

Mr. Robeson can then, probably, tell us from investigation, how we came to have the *Kalamazoo* class planned as it is. The Bureau of Construction and Repair can also, doubtless, explain how it is that nigh upon a million dollars were devoted to the so-called "trusses" of this class, and what admiration these devices have excited from practical bridge engineers for their wondrous utility for this purpose. And perhaps it will report, also, whether the function of the ships is to hold the trusses together, or that of the trusses is to hold the ships together. And we shall be very likely to hear, also, how it was that eight boilers were made for each of these ships, and it was then found they could carry but six.

The country is extremely anxious to know who the naval geniuses are to whom we are indebted for the present magnificent condition of our ironclads. It is such information, if made public, that will give to Mr. Morton's resolution the importance we attach to it.

The Rixinger Case—A Conflict Avoided.

There now seems less probability of a conflict between Judge McCunn and the Federal Courts in the Rixinger case. Judge Blatchford has decided that Mr. Clark, who was the plaintiff in the suit in the Superior Court, must allow the assignee in bankruptcy to conduct that suit in his own name, must give the necessary papers to substitute the assignee as plaintiff in his stead and must in no way interfere with the suit henceforth, and inasmuch as Clark is subject to the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court, his obedience to this decision can be enforced by punishment. If he obeys the order and executes the necessary papers, it is hardly to be expected that the Superior Court will refuse to make the necessary orders in that suit to substitute the assignee as plaintiff in Clark's place. And when he [illegible] as plaintiff, if he and the [illegible] should agree to discontinue the action, how could it be kept alive? The receivers would of course be able to keep the property until their fees were paid. Creditors might possibly apply to the Court to prevent the discontinuance of the suit without payment of their claims. But most of the creditors have already proved their claims in the bankruptcy proceedings, and they will possibly prefer to have the affairs closed up in the Bankruptcy Court. And if the creditors are contented and the receivers' claims are satisfied, and the parties to the suit consent, it will not be easy for Judge McCunn to keep the litigation in his Court.

New Educational System for England.

Not long ago Mr. Bright asked the indulgence of the British public for the Government of which he is a member, by stating that it was as impossible to pass in one session all the great measures that were expected of them as it would be to drive six omnibuses abreast through the narrow gateway of Temple Bar. At the present rate of progress, however, the Gladstone Cabinet may prove better than its promises. No sooner have the provisions of the Irish Land bill been submitted to the House of Commons, than we find Mr. Forster, who in everything but in name is the Minister of Education, bringing forward a measure whose importance may be estimated from the pressing necessity which is acknowledged to exist for its enforcement.

The telegraphic summary of the new Education bill is of too meagre a character to enable us to form a very precise idea of its details. How it meets the religious difficulty is a point on which we are without any information. Enough is said, however, to show that the measure partakes of the character of a compromise between what are known as the rival schemes of Birmingham and Manchester. It proposes to remedy existing educational destitution by a careful division of the whole country into districts, in which the proportion between schools and population is to be ascertained by Government inspection. The amount of money to be given from the National Treasury can thus be determined, and where a sufficiency of local funds is not forthcoming to supplement it, compulsory rates are to be imposed for this purpose. Whether attendance is to be made compulsory or not, we are not informed.

The way in which the bill appears to halt between free and paid instruction, will probably materially interfere with its usefulness. It sounds, perhaps, reasonable enough to say that parents, when able, ought to contribute a certain amount of the school pence, but the experience of English public schools has fully demonstrated the danger of bringing any social distinction, however slight, into the classroom. The presence of paying and non-paying pupils in the same school would, in a country like England, where caste distinctions are as powerful among the poor as among the rich, be a source of endless irritation and misrule. Such defects may be modified before the bill becomes law; meanwhile there can be no doubt that its provisions are a vast improvement on the existing system, which Mr. Forster has rightly characterized as "deplorable."

The probability of a compromise between the Democratic factions is said to be increased by a recent vigorous application of "the screw." It is well known that among the treasures in the District-Attorney's office there is a number of indictments against the class which we may denominate "political criminals." While the culprits are obedient to the party lash, these indictments are allowed to sleep—regard for public law or order being of course an entirely unimportant consideration. When, on the other hand, there is any symptom exhibited of a rebellious spirit, the accommodating District-Attorney unlocks his pigeon holes, and the bolt of justice is launched at the offender's head. This is the plan now adopted to quell the mutiny against Tammany. One of Senator Norton's friends, it is reported, has been brought up under an old indictment, and sent to the State Prison for ten years,—as a warning to others. This is "war to the knife" with a vengeance. A man cannot be expected to make a sacrifice of his liberty for the sake of his political convictions. To be sure, the whole system renders the law a mere instrument for personal and party services. But we are used to that. Does not even the *World* admit that Democrats have "put up Judges in the very Court Houses to sell injustice for a price?"

To-day "Jack Reynolds," *alias* Sylvester Breen, is again to be brought up for trial. It is a case in which it is most necessary that justice should be promptly vindicated. We have laws and the Judges have the solemn duty resting upon them of administering those laws without fear or favor. All we ask in reference to this particular case is that it shall not be postponed indefinitely by that kind of trickery of which the public have had a surfeit. If the prisoner's counsel is still ill this morning, the Judge has it within his power to appoint another advocate, and we have confidence that he will deem it to be his duty to follow that course. It would be difficult to stir up any sympathy in the public mind for Reynolds, for he sent an unoffending man to his account without a moment's warning—whereas the murderer is at least allowed time for repentance. Mr. Townsend was not permitted to utter a prayer, or to bid farewell to his wife and children. This, then, is a case in which we have a right to demand that the criminal be brought to trial. Let him be fairly and impartially tried—we ask no more. But let us not have another example of the manner in which Courts of Justice may be turned into a laughing stock by contemptible artifices or pleas.

There has perhaps never been an instance of resistance to extortion which deserves so much applause as the league of the hotel keepers against the ice companies. With an effrontery which has seldom been surpassed, the ice companies gave notice that they would increase their prices fifty per cent. There was not the slightest excuse for such an advance. If ice was not forming in New-York streets, there was and is any quantity to be had a little way off. People might have supposed that the City had suddenly been transported to the tropics. The threatened advance deserves no other name than a conspiracy, and in self defence the hotel keepers are going to organize an independent company. Let them supply private citizens with ice—they would find it pay them well. The existing ice companies, with their "cheek and defiance" policy, can then [illegible] the right about. [illegible] newspapers to fight the matter out.

It seems to be quite evident already that the new Irish Land bill introduced into the House of Commons will not satisfy the people of Ireland. It is a suspicious fact that English journals of strong Conservative tendencies concur in praising the bill. The *Times* and the *Saturday Review* both like it very much, while the *Standard* itself has no great objection to offer. These circumstances prepare us to learn that the Irish national Press denounces the bill. We do not believe, as we have often maintained during the last four or five years over which the revived discussion has extended, that any measure in the nature of a compromise will be acceptable to the Irish people. Yet what can Mr. Gladstone offer better than a compromise? He cannot satisfy the demands of the disaffected Irish. Do what he may, they will still rebel. Hence his success in dealing with the problem he has undertaken is a little more than doubtful, and a combination of the Conservatives with the Irish party may yet place him in a minority this session—startling as that phenomenon would be to the Liberal Party.

To have a "grand funeral" seems to be the highest ambition of many of our fellow-citizens, and there are frequent opportunities every Sunday of seeing what the ambition leads to. A long procession is formed, the face of the dead is exposed under glass, the coffin itself is made as conspicuous as possible, a band of music is hired—and with that kind of show the poor remains of mortality are carried to the grave. It would be a dreadful thought to most persons that they were not to be left in peace after life was gone—that death itself was to be made the subject of a ghastly spectacle. But as this is only a matter of taste, it would not be worth while to dwell upon it. The "practical" objection to these "fine funerals" is the sum of money which is wasted on them. A poor man who happens to belong to societies or political organizations, may be buried at an expense of from $500 to $1,000, or even more. Would it not be far better to give the greater part of the money to the widow and children? It is tolerably well understood that all the bands and processions in the world cannot impart one thrill of pleasure or ray of comfort to the thing which is buried. Why vulgarize death only to impoverish the living?

The public have not forgotten the Methodist Book Concern. Here is an institution on which a large amount of money is spent, so managed that extensive defalcations are allowed, and prominent Methodists themselves, in the foolish hope of "hushing up" a scandal, let the defaulters go unpunished. What security can there be, under such circumstances, against the disclosure of a still greater scandal some day or other? The Methodist Committees have acted most unwisely in this affair. We learn from the *Methodist* that instead of seeking to find out the guilty persons, the last Committee tried to injure one of the gentlemen who is presumed to have brought the offences to light. We read, "two days were spent in an effort to find ground for suspending Dr. Lanahan, and even after the effort was given up, a committeeman would now and then speak of returning to their 'original purpose.'" In the face of these facts, how can the great body of Methodists be expected to have any confidence in the management of the Book Concern?

One of the magazines very properly calls attention to the wanton destruction of small birds which is still tolerated in many parts of this country. These birds are among the best friends the farmer can have, and yet it is thought no harm to massacre them indiscriminately. In Massachusetts a measure has passed the Legislature encouraging the destruction of gulls and terns—birds which, as the writer says, are very valuable to the fisherman "for the important indications they give of the presence of certain kinds of fish, as also to the sailor, whom they warn in thick weather of the dangerous reef or the treacherous shoal." The same foolish and barbarous spirit is too often shown in other States. Small birds are blessings, and not a plague, to mankind. Since we have had the sparrows in this City no one has been annoyed by that old nuisance—the constant shower of worms from the trees in the streets. The sparrows have kept the trees almost bare of our troublesome visitors. It is said that the cats in the parks are in turn fast thinning out the sparrows. Puss finds a preserve in every quarter of the City. If that be so, the houses erected for the birds will not be of much use, for soon they will all be driven out into the wide world.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous Announcements.

"Rigoletto" is to be sung at the Academy of Music, for the last time, to-night.... Mr. Falconer's new drama of "Innisfallen; or the Men in the Gap," is to be acted at Niblo's, for the first time in this City, this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who have not been heard at Niblo's for five years, fill the leading parts in the play. There seems no reason to doubt that the prosperity of the house will be maintained by the influence of the new piece, and of the popular artists we have named. Mr. Falconer's Irish dramas are entertaining at least, and his newest is said to be unusually interesting. From the plot lying before us it is evident that the matter is not of the freshest kind, but that the treatment is clever. The author, in a preliminary manifesto, expresses his desire to illustrate in his work "a mingling of the romantic and the real, of the unusual and extraordinary, with the common incidents of the every-day life of this age, which we may reasonably accept as one of the results of the disruption of social ties, the upheaving of society caused by political differences between neighbor nationalities, and an attempt at insurrection upon the part of a people. But from the location of the action, from which it is to be presumed the drama takes its title, and the adoption by way of a motto of Moore's laudatory and tenderly conceived apostrophe, it will be understood that the political element is poetically colored and made subsidiary to the development of a plot of purely domestic interest, appealing more directly to the hearts, the affections and sentiments, than to the passions and prejudices of the auditors." Without dealing at greater length with Mr. Falconer's announcement, we excerpt from it the fact that in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. H. Thorne, Jr., and Mr. J. B. Studley are to figure in "Innisfallen," and that during its progress a panorama of the Lakes of Killarney, painted by Telbin, will be exhibited.... Miss Henrietta Markstein, with numerous associates, gives a concert at Association Hall.... Hartz's Bijou Theatre is to be opened to the public this evening.... Miss Fanny Herring commences, to-night, a brief engagement at the Bowery.

The meeting to be held at Cooper Institute to-night should be such as to convince the Legislature that the great body of the people earnestly desire that the State should make adequate provision at once for the care and maintenance of our sick and disabled soldiers. There is no room to doubt that such is the fact, and it is a duty which our citizens owe to themselves as well as to the veterans, to make it manifest by their presence and applause.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool Feb. 10, and Queenstown Feb. 11, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are later by three days than those received by the Mail. The letters and papers embarking them were received at this office at 2:15 this A. M. The Queen's address to Parliament was the principal topic of comment in England. The address (received by cable) has already been printed in the TIMES with perfect accuracy, so that a republication of its text from the news papers would be quite superfluous.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Advent of Spring—Work of Legislation—Workingmen as Lawmakers—The Education Question—Music for the Billion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1870.

Spring seems to have fairly opened upon us with light, music, fragrance and fullness of life. It seems more delightful here than elsewhere, because an English Winter is very gloomy. The English officers were enchanted with their first view of Portland, glittering with icicles, under a blue sky and bright sunshine. An English lady writes in ecstasy of sleighing in New-York. But an English Spring is also very charming.

WORK OF LEGISLATION.

Parliament meets in a few days. Earl DERBY has paid a visit to Mr. DISRAELI, with whom he is very friendly, but he could not be prevailed upon to take the conservative leadership in the Lords. The care of an immense estate presses upon him. The hard times in Lancashire, so many towns of which are his property, must occupy his mind. He is too liberal, perhaps, for the bulk of the party, and can do violence neither to the traditions of his family nor his own convictions—so Lord CAIRNS accepts the provisional leadership.

It is not of much use to speculate on the course of legislation, for you will have the Queen's speech, as the usual Ministerial programme is called, before this can reach you. The ballot will be adopted, and a most ingenious machine has been invented to work it with. The voter steps into a box; the door closes behind him. Then, in perfect security, he drops balls into tubes. The votes are registered by machinery; another door opens, and he comes out. No one knows how he has voted—he cannot prove how he voted himself. He cannot give an extra vote. Supposing he is the right man, and will not vote again, the system is perfect. With a slight improvement the voter might be entirely dispensed with, and Parliament elected by machinery. With another improvement, each member or each district might telegraph his vote, and no one would be required but the Speaker in his big wig, the Clerks in their small wigs, and the Speaker's Chaplain to read prayers for him every day at 4 o'clock before the public are admitted.

WORKINGMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

As the period for the election of a member of Parliament for Southwark draws nigh, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. LAYARD as Minister to Spain, the contest between the two Liberal candidates, Sir SIDNEY WATERLOW, capitalist and London tradesman, and Mr. ODGER, workingman, grows violent and disorderly. On Wednesday night a meeting of printers was called to consider the relative fitness of the candidates, and from the high intelligence of the craft, the most admirable results were anticipated. Printers, if any class, should be able to calmly discuss political differences, and decide them in a fair and orderly manner—so as to justify the demands for an educated body of electors. I am sorry to say that these reasonable expectations were disappointed. The London printers behaved worse than so many shoemakers or tailors. The hall, a large one, used for a Bicycle Academy, and which may have had some mysterious and malign influence, was densely crowded by about equal numbers of the friends of ODGER and WATERLOW. The Odgerites proposed to have Mr. APPLEGARTH take the chair. The Waterlowians wanted Mr. COSSHAM. This was the first fight, and in a few minutes Mr. COSSHAM was pitched from the platform and out of the room, and taken in a fainting condition to the nearest public house. This produced the wildest excitement. No speaking was possible on either side.

"The place was crowded from end to end, and, destitute as it is of any kind of ventilation, was literally suffocating. Cheers and counter cheers—first for 'Waterlow,' then for 'Odger'—were continuously exchanged, until the excitement reached such a pitch, owing in a great measure to the close commingling of the two parties, that men began to fight. There were at least a dozen battles, and almost in every case blood was spilt. The platform was built of loose timber, and what with the crowding upon it and the heavy stage to which it was subjected, it fairly rocked again. To guard against the consequences of what is known as an ugly rush, the windows at the further end of the room had been covered with stout wood planking. This wood was torn away, and hurled by some one on the platform over the heads of the people. By the chairs against whom it was levelled it was quickly seized for splinters, which were made to fly about in a most alarming fashion. The glass in the windows was smashed. The table on the platform was crushed into the consistence of match-wood. Together with the chairs, some of those who had taken refuge on the platform were glad to make their escape from it; very many in fear fought their way out of the place; and the shouting, confusion and riot made up the incidents of a really alarming scene."

I have copied the above from a friendly report, which adds that a resolution was passed in favor of Mr. ODGER, with which no doubt he will be highly gratified; but really, when the *élite* of the working classes—the men who work the very organs of civilization, and compose, impose, cast up and distribute the elements of science and literature—go on in that way, what are we to expect of the ruder elements. I should like to see Mr. ODGER elected. He has worked very hard and a long time for it. He has been set aside for this and that notability, and has but a small chance now, in these hard times, against a man with plenty of money. And Sir SIDNEY, it must be said, has strong claims upon the workingmen also, for he has led the way in providing good houses for them to live in. If Mr. ODGER gets into the House, I fear he will not find it comfortable. It is a club, and its members may give him the cold shoulder, though they may not be able to blackball him. He will have to be elected, and then supported, by contributions; and the feeling of the House is against hired representatives. The House of Commons will not think of payment for members, mileage, or even a franking privilege. They serve their country for honor, and honor alone, and pay even from £5,000 to £10,000 at an election, and large sums besides in contributions to charities for the privilege of doing so. The House is made up mainly of the noble and the rich—"young Lords and elderly soap boilers," the *Saturday* said; and they may give a wide berth to Mr. ODGER, if he ever comes into their charmed circle. Even Mr. BRIGHT did all he could at Birmingham to keep him and all such out of the Commons.

In considering the position of the workingman in this country, it is necessary to look not only at his present condition, but his antecedents. In a new country like America, where everything is exceptional and progress is very rapid indeed, great changes can be effected in a moment—for silver. The slave of yesterday may become the master of to-morrow—Legislator, Senator, President, perhaps! Who knows! But here it takes time. It is barely seventy years since the coal miners of the north of England ceased to be serfs. Before the act of 1775, compelled in 1799, the miners were bound to the pit in which they worked and transferred with it. Tramps and vagabonds were sentenced to the collieries and sold pits for life, each with a collar riveted round his or her neck, so that they could be captured like stray dogs if they escaped.

Even after that, although nominally free, the Scottish miners remained practically in a state of servitude. Till within twenty-six years women performed a large proportion of the underground work. One girl of 17 years of age told the Commissioners of 1842 that she had repeatedly labored for twenty-four hours in the pit, and after two hours of rest and some pease soup, returned for a second spell of twelve hours. In another pit, a girl only 4 years old was accustomed to a hundredweight of coal, each journey being equal in an ascent to the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In this country it will take time to educate such people and make them free, independent and intelligent electors. The agricultural laborers are not a bit more hopeful.

Mr. ROBERT COWNEGBY, who, I believe, is somewhat known in America, wished to represent Southwark, but, finding there was no chance for him, withdrew, and he thinks Mr. ODGER would do well to follow his example. He thinks the spectacle of a workingman talking himself into power, will have a bad influence on his fellow workmen. And it would be against discipline, which is one of the conditions of success. Mind should direct body in all departments. Mr. ODGER proposes to represent muscle, but we do not want muscle to rule us. Brain alone should rule.

"When day laborers shall sit in Parliament," says Mr. COWNEGBY, "our 'golden youth' will begin to do as their French and American brethren do already—they will eschew politics to their own and the nation's loss. With workingmen in the House, a fight between classes must only be a question of time, and I will say frankly that it is because I know that in that fight, whenever it comes, the weaker will yet be the wall—for the brute force of the poor is always to be bought by the rich—here, in the interests of those whose sufferings I know so well, I would lift up my feeble voice against this suicidal policy, which a minority of mistaken workmen, aided by some of the crotchety rich, would force upon their brethren."

And so Mr. COWNEGBY, in behalf of his side of the trades' unions, protests against workmen for representatives, and will vote for money, instead of muscle, in the person of the City Knight, Sir SIDNEY WATERLOW.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

But the question of education is too urgent to be postponed. Union and League are agreed that the education of the people is a political necessity, and Parliament will be very strongly urged to create a Department of Education, with a responsible Minister at its head. The religious difficulty will be got over by compromise; the difficulty of enforcing compulsion will be left to find its remedy in that apathy which allows so many laws to be evaded. Drunkenness is unlawful; so is vagabondage; so is prostitution. Parliament has at some time, I presume, enacted the ten commandments; but there are several of them for breaking which no one has been inflicted in my remembrance. It will not be possible for any force of law to compel all parents to educate their children, or to make all children learn.

But the whole country has since the Paris Exhibition come to the conviction expressed a few days ago by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, M. P., that "the industrial supremacy of England is endangered for lack of knowledge, in spite of the practical aptitudes of the people."

The factory system, steam and machinery have changed the whole face of civilization.

"No wonder," says Professor PLAYFAIR, "that with this rapid change of conditions, loud cries of distress came from uneducated laborers who had exhausted their acquired technical skill. No wonder that even now astonishment and consternation exist among like laborers, who see industries failing, and yet hope to preserve them by protective laws. * * * No nation can remain in a condition of permanent prosperity that does not give to its population as full an intelligence and as high an intellectual life as all other competing nations. * * * To show how little the raw material of manufactures compares in value with the skill and intellect applied to its production, I may mention that Switzerland imports cotton from America, pays freight and duties, sends it across the ocean in a manufactured state, so as to undersell the products of the American mills. In like manner she imports tobacco from Havanna, and, making it into cigars, undersells the indigenous country in the South American markets. Switzerland, with little intrigue, so remote from the pathways of commerce and so poor in the mineral resources of industry, to carry on manufacturing production by the aid of a prosperous and contented people, while England, washed by the ocean and abounding in mineral wealth, is burdened with an overwhelming proportion of the unproductive poor. There is only one answer, that Switzerland has a highly-educated people....The Coventry ribbon trade, which has deserted England, has settled itself in the valleys of Switzerland. The ribbon trade of Switzerland is prosperous and increasing, having an annual value of £1,600,000, most of which is exported, while the Macclesfield and Coventry trade, languishing and pining, has its exports represented by £61,000. The difference between the Swiss trade and the Coventry trade is very simple; it is involved in the answer given by Orth, the painter, to a youth who asked him how he mixed his colors; 'I mix them with my brains, Sir!' In the one, high science and art superintend every branch of the industry, and a trained intelligence sits at the loom. In the other, the field is occupied by a practical empiricism, the latter by ignorance."

I give you the cream of this lecture, because it may have some local application, even to the greatest nation in all creation. It is absurd, no doubt, to talk as Professor PLAYFAIR does of any of the wretched, downtrodden nations of Europe being superior to Americans in education, but it is necessary, to prevent the English getting surely discouraged, to make out that there are people somewhere in the world nearly or quite as ignorant as themselves.

What is needed for England is, first, universal education in the elements of learning, and then scientific, technical and art education for those who show the ability to acquire it. The great masters of industry in France, and I presume it is the same elsewhere, educate with the greatest care all the persons they employ, and whenever they discover any sign of special talent they give it the best encouragement and culture. If an apprentice boy or a workman can contrive any improvement or hit upon any discovery, his reward is sure. Just as a soldier is decorated and promoted for courage and conduct, the artisan has his honors and rewards.

The Workingman's International Exhibition in London, now in course of organization, will be a step in the right direction, for every article will bear the name, not only of the manufacturing house which produces it, but of the artisan by whom it was made. Under this system it will not be a question of how to get the most wages for the least work, but how each man can do his best in the spirit of all true art and work—in the spirit also of honesty and fair dealing. And the revival of this spirit, is, perhaps, the first condition of prosperity.

And education, it is believed by some, will not only secure prosperity but diminish taxation. For instance, it now costs £2,500,000 a year to make ignorant recruits into good soldiers, and no one pretends that they are respectable then; a compulsory education would save a million a year in this item. After the establishment of compulsory education in Prussia, in twelve years crime and pauperism diminished forty per cent. If the same result were shown in England, there would be saving of six millions. But why estimate in pounds, shillings and pence the value of an educated, cultivated people, able to hold their way in the world, fearing no competition, with vice, crime, disease and misery reduced to their lowest mortal minimum? It is, however, time to begin. Berlin, the capital of Prussia, has thirteen thousand persons receiving a scientific education. In Cambridge, England, there is an excellent school of art, but no students—the town artisans will not even take the trouble to attend it.

There is one point in the English system of education which may be worthy of attention—the principle of paying for results. For example: The Education Committee of the Privy Council pays the teacher at every Government-aided school one shilling and four pence for every pupil who passes in reading to the satisfaction of the inspector. One teacher in Wales the other day received his gold on this one item—and made it so far from being a hindrance that it is a rest and recreation, after the fatigues of other kinds of intellectual labor. I ask any lifeweary man who happens to be musical to try it. Place a good pianoforte or one of the beautiful American organs—I only wish I had one—near the writing desk, and turn to it when tired of reading or writing; or take up a good violin if you like it, and see what rest and refreshment. To have some one to play to you, at home or elsewhere, is not bad either. But music should be a part of education for every one has an ear for it.

MONADNOCK.

Curious Geological Information.

It is stated by one of our foreign exchanges that near the City of Modina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of sixty-three feet they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the newly-made well, which continues full, and is affected by neither rains nor drought. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the

[illegible]

of corn at harvest time. As the depth of fourteen feet can hardly be taken as an average, partial excavations, houses, and different other works, have been made, and in several places, at a depth only earth, made up of vegetation, and, at various depths, green grass, cedar, such as visited trees, with the walnut still clear to the touch of the native. At Montalto, in a place where a quarry of excellent chalk is found, dug with a very quantity of chalk, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again.

DOWN WITH THE TAXES.

The Present Position of the President and the House Committee Indorsed by the Republican Press.

The announcement that the President favors an immediate reduction of taxation, and that the House Committee of Ways and Means has resolved to report in the favor, is hailed with satisfaction and enthusiastically indorsed by Republican papers throughout the country. Thus the Rochester *Chronicle* says it is glad to hear that the President is coming to the conclusion that for the present some relaxation of the grasp which the tax gatherer now has upon the industries of the country is advisable.

The Albany *Journal* "welcomes" the announcement, and says that for it the people are primarily indebted to the honest efforts of the fearless and independent portion of the Republican Press. It says that the Republican Party are unanimously unanimous in its favor, and adds that "the reduction of taxation is an abandonment of the war scale of expenditure and revenue. With an ample sinking fund, vigorous retrenchment and rebuilded finance, secured by the majority in Congress, the prosperity of the country is assured."

The Troy *Whig* says it is good news, that the present generation is not bound to pay off the national debt at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, and that if we pay a quarter of that sum annually, the burden will be heavy enough, and the debt will be paid soon enough.

The Boston *Advertiser* looks upon the proposed reduction of thirty millions only as too small, and says that it would be better to make the reduction thirty millions at once, and trust to the impulse which that relief will give to the industries of the country for a still liberal surplus to help fund the debt.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* approves the proposed reduction, saying: "The material interests of the country are involved. Our industries are fearfully depressed, as well as our finances, and all are anxiously looking to Congress for relief. The general conviction is that it must come from a material reduction of taxation and a radical change in the financial policy which has been pursued by the Government during the past year."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "The President evidently shares the opinion of business men that we must pay our 'fiat paper' redeem our greenbacks in coin—before asking the capitalists of the world to take our securities at so low a rate of interest, (four and a half or five per cent.) Aside from this, however, the country will have renewed confidence in the sagacity and practical ability of the Administration from this proposition of the President's."

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* forcibly says that the President has taken a very wise course, and one which the country will appreciate; and it further says that if United States bonds have to be negotiated at the old prices, or near them, Mr. BOUTWELL, as well as the President, must retreat a little from the position assumed at the opening of the session.

The New-Haven *Journal & Courier* says that the President "yields to the voice of the people," and that it feels confident that the Committee has hit upon one of the best ways and means for reviving business and appreciating the credit of the Republic.

The Hartford *Courant*, too, says it is "welcome news," and it also says that while Secretary BOUTWELL is altogether an admirable officer, his idea that a heavy surplus revenue and a heavy annual reduction of the debt are indispensable to the favorable sale of new bonds, is altogether beyond its comprehension. And the *Courant* sees, in reduction, economy and a persistent effort to bring about resumption, reviving industry, national prosperity, an annual lightening of the burden, the appreciation of our bonds and the negotiation of new ones at lower rates.

The Newark *Advertiser* says that the action of the Committee is "a good start"—that the Government is rich enough to reduce the taxes. The *Advertiser* advises that the whole income tax be swept away.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the reduction proposed will be a very sensible relief to the present burdens of taxation, and that it does not see the propriety or wisdom of making the generation that did all the fighting do all the paying likewise.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says that there is no disposition among the loyal people of the country to have the taxes reduced so as to hamper or embarrass the Government, but it will be a great relief to have a reduction of thirty millions in the internal revenue taxes, and it does not think that the interests of the Government will suffer thereby.

The Detroit *Post* says that it does not think that if the reduction is made the revenues of the Government will be greatly diminished, "for the business of the country only needs to grow and prosper a little to keep up the revenues, and still permit considerable reduction of taxation."

The Chicago *Tribune* is glad that the Committee has come to this conclusion, and recommends that the income tax be reduced to three per cent., and that the tax on distilled spirits and malt liquors be reduced fifty per cent., believing that the latter would cause only a very moderate reduction in the total revenue from that source and could afford as much relief to the agricultural industries of the country as any that could be named.

The Chicago *Post* "chronicles with real gratification" the proposed reduction, and says it is a measure that will relieve all the people, and at a time too when relief can be granted without any detriment to the national credit.

Another Shooting Affray in Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a somewhat noisy party of roysterers entered an oyster saloon situated corner of Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt-street, kept by THOMAS MCNAMARA. Drinks were, it appears, freely demanded and consumed, but a disposition was manifested to evade their payment. The saloon keeper alleges that the party proceeded to kick up a row, smashing his doors and windows and throwing about his oyster shells. He told them to stop, and on their failing to do so he drew a pistol and shot at and wounded a man named WILLIAM FRANCIS, who, he says, was the most inoffensive of the party. Shortly after MCNAMARA was arrested, and is detained for examination. The wounded man was conveyed to the Long Island Central Hospital. It was found that the ball had entered through the coat and vest, inflicting a dash wound in his right side. He was able to walk home after having the wound, which was not a serious one, dressed at the Hospital.

A Catholic Priest on Sensational Preaching.

In St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday, the pastor, Rev. Dr. CORRIGAN, preached from the text where the word of God is compared to a mustard seed, and after paraphrasing the Gospel and applying it to the spiritual necessities of his hearers in many of its phases, he took occasion to upbraid those Christians who have no other object in attending church than to hear sensational preachers, who, though they may be eloquent, theatrical and very elocutionary in their way, yet have no wisdom in their words. Such Christians only get the chaff, while the grain is withheld from them. And they in speaking of the merits of sleepy men often remark that such a minister is a very sensible man, but a very poor preacher. Christ never maintained that human eloquence was not indispensable in teaching the word of God, and it was moreover painful to hear church members reflect in such a manner on their ministers.

Sermon Before the Colored Young Men's Christian Association.

Last evening Rev. Mr. SPELMAN preached before the Colored Young Men's Christian Association at the Abyssinian Church, in Waverley-place. He took as his text the words applied to Josiah: "He did that which was right in the sight of God, and walked in the steps of his father David, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left." The preacher gave a review of the life of Josiah and the memorable events which proved during his reign that God was with the young Christian and a king as his pattern, and those who proved their destruction. He lamented the young men who listened to him as he set forth what God does during neither to the right hand nor to the left. Thus only might become bright and shining examples, and keep every one from the errors of Rehoboam by giving examples from his own experience of how a good example or a word spoken in season might benefit those who heard it.

The annual report of the Association was read, but it contained no statistics of membership, &c. A collection was taken up, and a prayer meeting was held, after which the benediction was pronounced.

Christianity and Education—Lecture by Rev. Joseph P. Woods, of Morristown.

Rev. Jos. P. Woods, Pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Morristown, lectured last evening in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Sixth-avenue, in aid of the poor fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, connected with that church. The church was filled to repletion, attendance being fixed at fifty cents per head. The reverend gentleman took for his subject "Christianity and Education." The terms "learning" and "education" were most generally misunderstood, nowadays, he said. "Learning" was not the whole of "education." The race of Abraham made their impress upon the world's history centuries before the Greek or even the Alphabet. The educated world was not, in the speaker's opinion, to be held as of equal value with the extraordinary of mind. Once education was in charge only of the universities; they dealt it out by the ton, and only those who were wealthy could obtain it. Now it is dealt out in smaller parcels, and it is fortunate for us, in many ways, that we live in an age when the facilities for spreading education in society are so great. If education have a religious basis, it will advance society in truth, wisdom and prosperity; but if it have not, the blame is exposed to all the storms of passion. It will not do to leave it up and carry its anti-establishment at least to the majority of parents to expose to the ravages of wild beasts much of their children as were not likely to turn out to be good soldiers, and, this same diabolical passion is prevalent in China to-day. SOCRATES, if true, taught some things that were excellent in themselves, but he was the most outrageous of virtues. It remained for the Divine Teacher of old to inform mankind that cleansing the fountain is the only way of purifying the streams. The apotheosis of the Grecian philosopher, "know thyself," lost its hold on mankind long before Christ came on earth to teach this in its highest and most ennobling sense. Men fall in this because they turn their backs on Christ and give no heed to His Divine admonitions. The reign of terror in France showed us how far it is possible for man to fall when left to himself unaided by Divine grace, and the aggravated horrors of that demoniac period form a warning tablet hung out against the sky, inscribed, "Let nations beware how they insult God and defy His Majesty!" The speaker then alluded to the Atheistic philosophy which is being spread over this country, and warned the Catholic community against it. The mission of the Catholic Church here, he said, is bound up in the salvation of her youth. She knows full well that the only safety for any people in a Christian country is to have education and religion go hand in hand. National character depends on the moral worth of the individuals composing the state, and moral worth is due solely to the abiding influence of religious precept. Where the virtues of religious faith do not abound, there is no real magnificence of character. Honor, truth and sincerity are indispensable to real national happiness, and these can only be inflexibly maintained by the theological principle. The speaker here quoted from GUIZOT, the eminent French Protestant statesman, in support of the view that education, in order to become really beneficial to any nation, must be founded on religion. Man must be trained in his compound character as a moral and a religious, as well as an intellectual being, believes B. It is the separation of these two components in the education of youth that the Catholic Church protests. "Go ye, teach," is a command given to the Church of God, and it is both anterior to and superior to all human law. In view of this command it will not do to prescribe the rights of man and discard the rights of God. He then set forth the objections interposed by Catholics against the present public school system. Catholic parents could not admit that six days in the week their children should have no reminder of their duty to God, and that an hour of instruction in the Sunday school is sufficient to teach the child his full duty as a moral and religious being. They objected to the present system because by means of it the religious faith of their children is in danger of being weakened; because it sets up negative principles, if not positive infidelity. They desired to educate their own children (some others) because they did not believe a mere education of the intellect was capable of fitting them for their eternal hereafter. They could not admit that a system of education which adorns the walls of its school rooms with statues of Venus and Bacchus, has no place for the image of our crucified Redeemer and his blessed Mother can be the system under which Christian parents ought to submit their children unreservedly, especially in these times of free thinking and indifferentism. It is for this reason that the Tenth Provincial Council of Baltimore recommended the Catholics of this country to erect schools for the education of their children, wherein they might be taught their duty to God as well as their duty to society. The speaker contended also that the present system was actually unfair in its operations to Catholic parents and Hebrews especially. It was practically a religious inequality to compel Catholics to contribute to the support of a system of instruction to which they could not in conscience intrust their children. He contended that there was no desire on the part of that Church to break up the common school system. If a state decree that education must be provided for all its children, the Catholic Church would not object; only she asked that, in the imparting of instruction, the fundamental principles of Christianity should be, for her children at least, the first and not the last thing to be considered.

Bishop Southgate on the "Midnight Mission."

At Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, late Bishop of Constantinople preached on behalf of the "Midnight Mission." Commencing with the words of Christ, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest," he said that the object of this institution was to afford a home where the penitent "fallen women" of this City might be received and sheltered from the dangers which beset them. The house is in Amity-street, and was first opened in 1867. Since that time 399 females have entered it—77 the first year, 123 the second, and 209 the third. Ninety-three of these were sent to hospitals and other charitable institutions; therefore their record is not upon the books of the Mission. Forty-four were admitted for temporary shelter only; nine have been lost sight of altogether. But of the remaining 243 the preacher gave the following account: Fifty-nine have been thoroughly reformed and restored to their homes; seventy now are employed in places of trust in different parts of the City, and in vicinity; eighty-four have fallen back to the haunts of shame and degradation; twenty remain in Midnight Mission. They are all very comfortable and happy. In fact, he said, there are few happier families than that dwelling at present beneath the roof of the Mission house. But it is too small, and will not accommodate half the persons who apply for admission. Since it was first put in operation, over 1,000 applicants have been turned away, simply because there was no room for them. Ten had to be denied admission last week, and fourteen the previous one. Now, in view of these facts, and as it is but following the example and mandate of Christ, Christians having the means should contribute sufficient money to fit up and carry on an establishment at least twice as large as that existing. They cannot refuse to aid in the work of redemption without putting themselves in opposition to the Saviour, who first showed the example of receiving and aiding the sinful women of Capernaum. He not like Simon the Pharisee, and turn aside from a penitent sinner, even though it be a woman on the town.

A Brutal Husband's Attack upon his Wife and Mother-in-Law.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named WILLIAM CLARKE was arrested by Roundsman TREAN for committing a brutal assault on his wife and her mother in Hudson City. The bruised appearance of the complainants proved the nature of their treatment. CLARKE's mother-in-law, Mrs. O'BRIEN, a respectable-looking woman, appeared with her face much swollen and one of her eyes black and blue; her daughter, CLARKE's wife, who is a very handsome and interesting-looking person, received a black eye and had a handful of hair torn from her head by her loving spouse. According to the statement of the wife, CLARKE married Mrs. O'BRIEN's daughter a short time ago, contrary to the wishes of her parents, and about three weeks ago forsook her and went to board in Jersey City. Returning yesterday, he commenced his former cruelties on his wife, and her screams being heard, Mrs. O'BRIEN ran up to the room and found CLARKE in the act of belaboring his wife. Mrs. O'BRIEN remonstrated with him, when he immediately attacked her, and, after striking her several times on the face and pulling out her hair, threw her down stairs, whereby she sustained severe bruises on her cheek, arms and body. Roundsman TREAN was attracted by the uproar in the house, and on entering was confronted by CLARKE, who attempted to strike him, but the latter succeeded in overpowering the Brutal Husband and accompanied him to the Police Station, where he was locked up for the Justice before the Hudson City Police Court.

The Methodist Missions in India—Lecture by Rev. William Butler, D. D.

Last evening Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., discoursed on the Methodist Missions in India, of which he is the founder, in the Methodist episcopal Church, Allen-street. He said that on the 9th of April, 1856, he was commissioned by the American Methodist Missionary Society to proceed to London and take counsel with the Church authorities there in reference to the question of India; he was to select in the course of his labors, his destination being to take up some position on his own especial charge, and to go beyond the limits of existing missionary agencies, where the Gospel of Christ had not yet been preached. As the result of that consultation, he selected the immense tract of country which is bounded by the Ganges on the south and west and the Himalayas on the north, and which contains a population of fifteen millions of souls. On the 9th of August in the same year he landed from Pilmpton dock, and in due time landed in Madras. While deeply pressing on the success of his mission, he was met immediately by the numerous difficulties which lay in the way of its accomplishment, and his first work was to meet them. Among the language of the country there is no word for "sin," and he was to inform and instruct a people who knew not God. This obstacle, his great object was to establish the principles of the Christian faith, so that the Bible may show to the people, and the great truth of God's love, and Christian knowledge of Christ which is contained in the mere profession of Protestantism. With his fellow laborers he commenced the work of Christ, and the natives were immediately challenged, bearing the fatal curse, the dangers of the Indian climate, the privations of hunger and the perils to their lives consequent upon their attacking of heathen idolatries and institutions, with a truly Christian spirit, and hesitating at nothing in their endeavors for the salvation of their fellow beings. Footing a long bill of the success of their work was evinced in the conditions of the North of India at the present day. Lucknow, the centre of infidelity, and the chief seat of Indian power, was now their headquarters, and the religion of Christ was almost universally diffused through the country. In their Christian seminary they had 1,000 students, and in their elementary schools, every vacant to time we say college in the world; they were educating 4,000 young men; had two orphanages, one for females, containing 700 inmates, and one for males, containing 100, numbers of whom were sent to join the army of preachers of the Gospel; had a Christian government, through which they supplied them the Bible in their own language, the sermons of WESLEY and those other works for the advancement of their religious knowledge, and the faithful missionaries by their note and lives were still exhibiting to the world the Church of Christ. In no instance were missionaries more rewarded with more success, but they should not rest satisfied with what had been accomplished. The work was still going on, and with the assistance of the sympathetic and Christian people of the United States it would continue to do so to the advancement of souls and the glory of the Gospel of Christ.

Our Duty to the Poor—A Discourse by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL preached last evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, for the aid and encouragement of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association of that Church. He spoke upon the duties which we owe to the poor, taking for his text the following words:

"And the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is father of them all."—Proverbs, xxxii., 2.

In the first place he remarked, at some length on the duty which the rich and the enlightened owe to the poor and the ignorant on account of their common origin and the universal brotherhood of the race. All mankind, he said, sprang from the same parents. Although some eminent scholars doubted the reliability of the account of the origin of the race given in the Book of Genesis, he believed that the soundest scholars were agreed that the human species sprung from a single pair. The differences which exist at present could be accounted for as the result of Church habits and other external influences operating through a long series of generations. All men and are members of the same great family, and for one another, if for no other reason, should relieve one another's wants and bear one another's burdens. Mankind, too, are brought together so that the condition of one participatively affects the rest. Self-interest and our own security should prompt us to elevate the low. We cannot avoid the contamination of the low, and, if we do not, the dangers of our servants will bring it in through the back door, and our only protection is to eradicate it altogether. And worst of all, the effects of crime and sin in the insensibility and indifference which result from its familiarity to the minds of the people. Society may at first regard it with abhorrence, but its frequent repetition will beget a familiarity which blunts the moral senses and deadens the conscience. Again, the rich and the poor meet together morally. They are of the same nature, and are subject to the same temptations. They are also the objects of the same atonement, and should comply the same spiritual plate. The effect would not be to do away with social distinctions. These are providential, and any effort to break them down will be ineffectual. It is one more unfortunate thing that in society or should be a level devoid of all inequalities than that the surface of the earth should be a vast plain undiversified by hills and valleys. Now, for the elevation of the poor, an association of young men had been formed in this church. The work to which they had undertaken was a noble one, and they were deserving of all encouragement. The speaker closed with an appeal to those youths to display energy and perseverance in their good work, and carry forward the labor of the church when their fathers had passed from the stage.

Attempted Murder in Jersey City.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer CORNOLLY was on duty in the vicinity of the Morris Canal basin, his attention was attracted by the cries of some person in danger in that direction. On hastening down he found a night watchman, named JAMES GARVEY, in an exhausted state, just after he had been rescued from drowning. GARVEY stated that about an hour earlier two boatmen from New-Brunswick, named WILLIAM MAHER and BERNARD SIMPSON, came up to boat No. 997, the property of the Morris Canal Company, and in case of the watchman, MAHER claimed the boat as his, and undertook to remove it to New-Brunswick, but was resisted by GARVEY. At length MAHER grew desperate at the watchman's refusal to relinquish his charge of the boat, caught hold of him, as is alleged, and cast him overboard into the basin. The two men then commenced towing the boat from its moorings, leaving GARVEY struggling in the water. After a time, however, MAHER's confederate (SIMPSON) relented, and throwing a plank to the drowning watchman, conveyed him to the shore in a very prostrate condition. At this juncture Officer CORNOLLY came up, and discovering the state of affairs, took the trio to the Police Station, where MAHER confessed throwing GARVEY overboard. The watchman's wants were promptly attended to, and after changing his clothes and becoming revived he, in company with an officer, returned to the boat and brought it back to the basin. The accused were locked up to a late hour, when before the Recorder this morning. It appears that SIMPSON was only hired by MAHER to assist him in removing the boat to New-Brunswick.

Murderous Assault in Jersey City.

Shortly before midnight of Saturday a party of about twenty were carousing in BALLET's saloon, beneath the Darey Buildings, in Jersey City, when a quarrel arose between several of the crowd, one of whom, named PATRICK EGAN, was struck, as is alleged, a terrible blow on the head with an iron belaying pin, in the hands of a man named JAMES CARFIELD. The injured man was carried home in a senseless condition, and his alleged assailant taken into custody. Yesterday afternoon the physician who attended EGAN having pronounced him out of danger, CARFIELD was admitted to bail to answer at the next term of Court. A brother to EGAN, named MICHAEL, prevented the arrest of one EDWARD FLANNERY on a charge of assaulting him at the same time, but the evidence being insufficient to detain him, he was discharged yesterday morning.

Alleged Wrongs on the Swamps.

On Saturday foreman Messrs. KOHLER and KAMERA, brewers of Gutenberg, were arrested and arraigned before Commissioner HOFFMAN, of Hoboken, charged by a man named RICHARD DONNE with violating the internal revenue laws, by taking from old lager beer kegs revenue stamps which had never been canceled and putting them on new kegs in such a manner that they could be taken off and used again. DONNE testified that he has been employed by the brewery for two years, and as a barrenger take the stamps off the kegs and put them in a drawer, and saw a Mr. HESS transfer stamps from one keg to another. Another witness, named JOHN BRYNES, swore that he bought beer of KOHLER & Co., and the kegs here in question. Without proceeding further in the case the Commissioner held the defendants in the sum of $5,000 each to appear for a further hearing on Saturday next.

The Coming Liedertrauen Masquerade.

The masked ball of the Liedertrauen Society will take place at the Academy of Music on the 24th inst. The Liedertrauen is the largest and wealthiest German singing society of this country, and its inaugurals promise to be one of the greatest affairs of the season. The main attraction will be a representation of the opening of the Suez Canal, in preparation for which a rehearsal was held at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 East Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon.

Young Men suffering from Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured, by ZAYNER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. You will find it to be a certain remedy for Debility and Chills. Sold everywhere.

A Congregation Supplied Upon Hearing—Rev. Geo. W. Wilson, editor "Advent Christian Times," writes to Mr. Fitch as follows:

"AUG. 11, 1869.—I am happy with the celebrated Dr. SHERMAN, No. 687 Broadway, New-York City. My spiritual teachers have you to my care, and I feel that Wilgerod has a high and deserved place of honor. I would hardly be reconciled to, during my life, do without them, on more account I should be glad to have it so. You I hope to be able to settle my course with you, but I am the idiotic fool to fill coming.

My interview with the great man was very, very full and free. He is the man of his word. He has invented how hearing cures by means of an ear trumpet, by which I can hear a whisper. Yours, &c., GEO. W. WILSON."

Dr. SHERMAN is continually curing, and curing all forms of deafness where parties have long been deaf. Pamphlets, illustrated with 14 cases, free for 6d. by return mail, with other information, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

Hatchelorin Hair Dye—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any other poison, to injure constitution and destroy life. Avoid those dyes that do not possess the genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, the Hair Dye, resembling in every respect the natural color of the hair. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Mrs. Fletcher, Frenchtown, said: This—The only harmless and reliable remedy there is for sick, once universally adopted for removing those blemishes and unsightly marks, is FERRIN'S MOTH AND FRECKLES LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. FERRY, the skilled and well-known dermatologist of No. 48 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

GILLET—BEES.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Francis H. Lavalette, D.D., EDWARD A. GILLET, of Geneva, Switzerland, to ELISE ALINE, daughter of Prof. A. Bees, of New-York.

RUSSELL—TUTHILL.—At St. Paul's Chapel, on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., assisted by Rev. William Berrian, JAMES P. RUSSELL, of New-York, to MARY E., daughter of Thomas M. Tuthill, all of this City.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At Eagle Bridge, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 20, WILLIA

SOUTH AMERICA.

Return of National Guards—Lopez at Paraguay—Civil Marriages—Apportionment of the Chaco by Argentina—Financial Embarrassment of Corrientes of 1868—Its Study—Commercial Schedule—Facts and Figures, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869.

The chief matter now occupying public attention is the return of the National Guards from Paraguay. Preparations have been made to receive them on a grand scale; arches, triumphal, flags, illuminations, fireworks and the usual other accompaniments of triumphal march on having home only for the last week or two days. The delay in the arrival is owing to the low water in the rivers, which prevents the steamer from navigating up to the points of embarkation. According to the latest dispatches they ought to land on Sunday or Monday next. Each Municipal district is to receive the troops, having a procession of the local representatives by law for this purpose, and as soon as they are from all military service for ten years.

News of a warlike nature is scarce. Lopez is reported at Pasoboro, intrenched with the remainder of his army, held by deserters to consist of three divisions of infantry (2 thousand and each, and one division of cavalry numbering ten thousand. This will make his whole force not less than 8,000 men. In addition to these reports, there are supposed to be one or two small divisions in other parts of the country, whose strength is unknown. The Indians of Chaco, upon whom Lopez was said to be relying, seem now to refuse their aid; if this be true, the state of affairs would not well be worse. In spite of all, the Tribune correspondent, however, gives his opinion to the effect that so soon as the Allies withdraw from division, Lopez will reappear; to guard against which possibility, a force of about 3,000 will be left in Paraguay until the Provisional Government be strong enough to take care of itself, though the Argentine and Oriental troops will be withdrawn.

A grand meeting was held at Asuncion on the 19th inst., to consider the subject of civil marriage, which appears to be creating some stir in this part of the world, being doubtless to the fact that this people are gradually learning to throw off the priestly yoke which the rising generation does not seem to approve of. On the 17th inst., Major Dupuy, acting under the orders of General Mitre, took possession of a large tract of the chaco in the name of the Argentine Government. The part appropriated consists of the richest pasture, and will no doubt offer unusual advantages to the colonist so soon as Lopez is effectually disposed of.

The survivors of the Argentine war steamer "La de Mayo," seized by Lopez at the commencement of the war, have published a statement contradicting an article of a New-York paper of some months back, to the effect that Lopez did not treat his prisoners badly—a statement which appears to have been grounded on McMahon's experience. The statement in question shows that McMahon was altogether unable to form a correct judgment, owing to the fact that he did not mingle with the Paraguayans, and was therefore ignorant of the manner in which prisoners were treated, which, by the above, is represented as brutal in the extreme. Montevideo seems on the eve of another revolution, this time General Suarez being the leader; but we have, this side, become so accustomed to our neighbor's alarms that but little attention is paid to these rumors. The affair between the Italian Consul and the Provisional Government, alluded to in my last, at Asuncion, appears to have been settled, the latter having very wisely seen fit to back out of the matter as best he could, without being too unbending.

Grand schemes are being mooted to colonize Concepcion del Uruguay, which district offers unusual advantages to the colonist, were it not for the country's unsettled state—the chief drawback to progress out here.

The number of sea-going vessels which have entered this port during the month is probably unprecedented; 220 entries are reported at the Custom House. In spite of this foreign trade, the port scheme, apparently launched under most favorable circumstances, appears now to have been almost lost sight of. As another proof of the strange progress made out here, the following figures may not prove uninteresting: Value of flour imported last year, $1,200,000; of sugar, $3,000,000; of boots and shoes, $600,000, and of salt, $200,000. Now flour and sugar might certainly be grown here, and salt is of little or no value; hides are to any quantity at Bahia Blanca, while hides are some boots and rumored as leather!

The Post Office of this city seems the most progressive institution, the letters received during the month being 38,218; printed packages, 52,202; letters despatched, 38,111; packages, 50,851; receipts of month, $2,061 gold.

The money market is now rather tight: from what cause it does not appear; probably it is ruled by a few of the millionaires. Produce seems inclined to a rise, as the recent advices from the States and Europe are still favorable.

PACKYUNE.

Perilous Descent of an Aeronaut—His Balloon Wrecked.

The Augusta *Constitutionist* publishes an account, given by Professor S. A. King, of a balloon ascension made by him from that city, on Wednesday afternoon, 9th inst. The cable was loosed at 4:15, and the wind being high he moved off rapidly in a northeasterly direction. At length it becoming dark, he found it necessary to descend, and the result of his attempt he tells as follows:

I had allowed the balloon to settle gradually, with the view of landing at some opportune spot offered. I floated along for some time, however, before a clearing came in my way, when this came at last in the shape of a field walled around by a thick wood. The rate of speed at which I was traveling, and the uncertainty with which height is measured by the eye in the absence of daylight, shewed me the difficulty of landing under such circumstances. The attempt was made, however, but without success, just touching the wet logs on the opposite side of the lot. I had one bag of ballast left. It was immediately thrown out, but it kept the balloon out of the trees for a while, until it settled again, brushed the tops of five or six pines, causing it to rebound from fifty to one hundred feet. This brought to view another field just ahead, on which were a number of naked dead pines. To have the balloon collapse on one of these is probably the most dangerous position in which an aeronaut could be placed, and I would much rather have taken the chances among the green pines, at my ballast was gone. I quickly let go my drag rope, hoping to clear them by getting the speed increased; the drag rope was twice caught in the basket, but it was not enough, and, at another moment the "Hyperion" dashed broadside against one of the taller of these dendrit-looking skeletons and was fastened in its arms; the sudden escape of all the gas most of course followed, and what then I learned on the other side of the basket, which had kept the drag rope with my wife, took a turn around one leg, and the next moment would have been safe upon the ground; but the gas had escaped in less time than it took me to make my preparations, and with a crash the pinion limb gave way, and the whole mass fell together. The distance from the ground must have been from fifty to sixty feet, and how I escaped with whole bones seems to me, at this moment, a miracle. The shock was terrible. I arose immediately to my feet, staggering about like a drunken man, and yet astonished that I was able to do so, which I attributed to my strength, however, sufficient to enable me to reach a house near by, whose I found some very intelligent colored people, who did all that lay in their power to render me the assistance I needed. I suffered much pain during the night, and did not sleep; but on Thursday afternoon I feel so far recovered as to be able to see to the packing of the wreck of the balloon, and at 7 o'clock that evening I started in a wagon for Geordin Station on the Southwestern Railroad, fifty miles from Charleston and eighteen miles from where I landed. The place of my descent was in the extreme southeastern portion of Clarendon County, S. C., on the plantation of Mrs. GEORGE B. GOLEY. On Friday morning I took the cars for Charleston, and left for Augusta the same evening. The trip in the balloon was made in about three hours and a half, and the distance made

The Case of Sam Noble.

From the Saratoga Sentinel, Feb. 12.

E. P. Hunt, Esq., of Elmira, counsel for Dan Noble and Maggie DeWitt, has made a motion, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be argued the present week at Albany, before Judge Boardman, for the unconditional discharge from the indictments pending against them and charging Noble with complicity in the Royal Tombs Company bond forgery. Dan Noble has been tried on the above charge three times, twice in Chemung County and once in Tioga County, the jury disagreeing on each trial. It was expected to bring Noble to a fourth trial at the next Oyer and Terminer, appointed to be held at Tioga County.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Market for the Past Week.

There has been no material improvement in the real estate market during the week which has just past. An unusual number of auction sales for the present season took place at the Exchange Rooms, and Tuesday, especially, was a comparatively busy day, but this is no reliable criterion of the state of the market. Almost invariably the prices obtained at these public sales are much lower than those paid for property of the same kind during similar times last year. In private transactions prices have maintained nearly the same as of late, generally. Many large deals have had their property so long in the hands of the Owners, at a price far ahead of the market, that it is a difficult proposition to deal with them. Many have had their property so long in the market that they have worked a material decline, and their willingness to sell now, only need a market to dispose of it. The number of public sales for next week at the Exchange, will be quite large, of City property and Brooklyn real estate. The number of lots offered is very large, and the following comprises those to the amount of $1,000 and upwards:

To-day STANLEY DAY disposes of a house and lot on West Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The house is four stories high, with a brown-stone front, and is known as No. 221.

Transfers of Real Estate.

New-York.

[illegible]

Bronx.

[illegible]

Queens Reported.

[illegible]

Richmond.

[illegible]

Westchester County.

Bedford.

S. P. Haines to Union Church road, o. s., 80x170 $1,000

Cortlandt.

New-York and Albany post road, adjoining A. Cooper's, 80x100 [illegible]

East Chester.

1172-av., s. s., 185 ft. ne. 5th, Wednesday, 100x114 [illegible]

Mamaroneck.

Robbins-av. and Grove-st., n. e. corner, 80x200 [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broadst., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hill-st., 50x100 [illegible]

Baldwin-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Washington-st., 19 [illegible]

Burdett-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Center-st., 50x152 [illegible]

Bowling-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Green-burgh-st., 20 [illegible]

230 [illegible]

Ferry-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Worcester-place, 22.7x[illegible] [illegible]

Clinton.

Stuyvesant-av., H. Farrow's property, 200x200 [illegible]

East Orange.

Road from Orange to Bloomfield, 4 a., 4 ro. 20 acres [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. PARSONS'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST.
(Established 1853.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and rents promptly made.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class modern brownstone front dwelling, with furniture, Nos. 27 and 29 East 22d-st., near Fifth-av., No. 110, the house to be sold separately, complete with every improvement, and in perfect order, on the premises, and at a very reasonable price. Apply to J. G. BAILEY, No. 20 Nassau, near Beekman.

FOR SALE—OR A CORNER OF GRAND-st., a valuable and well-located business property, 25 feet front, 100 feet deep, with two-story and basement brick building, rented at $1,200 per year. Apply to H. HOWARD WARD, 16 Williams-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 157 Washington-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 42 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room in rear; lot 100 feet deep, with stable. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES S. WOOD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the Stock Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Nos. 315 and 317 Pearl-st., the valuable property, 25 feet on Pearl-st., and 100 feet on Water-st., known as the Pearl-st. Tavern, and the adjoining building, 25 feet on Water-st., and 100 feet on Pearl-st., with the rents, $1,800 per year. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, No. 315 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Greene and Bleecker-sts., in a lively, first-class neighborhood, and rented at $1,000 per year. Apply to JOHN F. COYLE, Executor, No. 20 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, cottages and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLAKE & WILD, 5 Pine-st., near Nassau-st., or by B. A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT EVE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, fronting on the river, with gardens, all supplied with water, in the house, and stable, and 2 acres of land in each homestead. Apply to EDWARD STUYVESANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 70 ACRES of land, with a large mansion house and all necessary outbuildings, in good repair, at South Tarrytown, Dutchess County, New-York. About one mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 40 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—OFFICE OF HAMILTON & WALLIS, Main-st., opposite Orange Hotel, will be found, on and after Monday next, on the premises, (Washington's Headquarters,) to accommodate parties who may wish to see Orange property.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESIRABLE PROPERTY for sale. Address or call on J. V. MERRIS, 108 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THORNTON M. MORGAN—REAL ESTATE AGENT, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, offers for rent—Store and premises, No. 13 Waverley-place; large store, 25 feet front, in Broadway, near Canal-st.; Third floor and attic, No. 12 Waverley-place, and Second floor, No. 12 Waverley-place, formerly occupied by Rev. Dr. Bellows; Second floor, front and rear

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE GENERAL AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 Marathon, Thursday, March 10
Parthia, Saturday, Feb. 26 Siberia, Wednesday, March 23
Africa, Wednesday, Mar. 2 Palestine, Thursday, March 24
Asia, Saturday, Mar. 5 Russia, Saturday, March 26
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 9 Malta, Wednesday, March 30
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers, Cabin, $80 and upwards. Steerage, $30.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, currency.
The Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Havre, Glasgow, and the Mediterranean ports.
For freight and other passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For passage, apply at No. 32 Broadway, Union Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRAS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAL.....SATURDAY, Mar. 12
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 9
WILLIAM DE FABRIANO.....SATURDAY, April 16
Passage (including wines) to Paris, including railway ticket, $140 and $75.
TO HAVRE, including railway ticket, $125 and $70.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Tickets to and from all points of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, which, with Paris, Havre, Brest, and the Continent of Europe by English railways and the facilities of crossing the Channel, benefit saving time, trouble and expense.
OGDEN MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 10 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
BRITANNIA.....Feb. 26 INDIA.....March 12
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26 CALEDONIA.....March 26
EUROPA.....March 5 ANGLIA.....March 26
and each Saturday thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Barclay-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; including Cooked Provisions from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Barclay, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-sized steamships from their new pier, No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain Fritch.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.....Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Gill.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forstin.....Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or other passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 69 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF GLASGOW, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Mar. 1, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Great Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
Halifax, N. S., by [illegible]	20	St. John's, N. B., by [illegible]	10

* French Steamer.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Gibbs, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, Webster, Saturday, March 5, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $90; gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
(FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.)
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessary attendance.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the days following:
ON STE AND 1ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 2 North River.
FRED. KELLOGG, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain Pearson, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, at 4 P. M.
MURRAY, Perrin & Co., Agents,
No. 41 and 43 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Blanchard, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, Fox & Co., Agents,
No. 10 Gallatin-pl.
SAN JACINTO, Captain Atkins, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. M. GARDNER, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
SUFFOLK, Captain Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
M. LAWRENCE,
No. 3 West-st.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 12, 1870.
NOTICE.—THIS OFFICE WILL BE OPEN on Washington's Birthday, (the 22d instant) from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. for the entrance and clearance of vessels.
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-sized steamships from their new pier, No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain Fritch.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.....Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Gill.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain Forstin.....Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or other passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 69 Wall-st.

TARIFF OF RATES OF PASSAGE
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-sized steamships from their new pier, No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
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For freight or other passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 69 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons or families desiring to travel to the Continent of Europe will find it to their advantage to call at the office of the undersigned, where they will receive such information as will enable them to avoid the annoyance and multiplicity of errors and troubles attendant on purchasing tickets and arranging for traveling, by procuring the best routes, the most convenient and economical modes of traveling, and the most comfortable and agreeable hours of departure, and by supplying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.
TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, Corner Gran Liverpool.—Also Steamship Tickets by all Lines, Weekly Sailing Packets, Drafts, &c., at lowest rates, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates of exchange. TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & Co., No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
3:30 A. M. Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M. Day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:30 P. M. Pacific express, with drawing-room cars through to Chicago without change, via N. C. Railroad, Canal, S. and M. S. Railroad, daily.
11:00 P. M. Night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. Spuyten Duyvil trains.
7:00 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 7 and 11:00 P. M. Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Peekskill, Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE as follows: Foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Daily.) Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. (Daily.) Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 12 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:40, 11:40 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 P. M.
For Piermont and Way, from Chambers-st. Depot, at 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. (Saturday only, 12 noon.) From 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M. (Saturday only, 12 noon.)
Tickets for passage and for excursions in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the forwarding and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's office, No. 241 Broadway, and at the Depots.
SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave Brooklyn ferry, foot Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M., for Babylon; 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 P. M., for Babylon; 4:30 P. M., for Patchogue; 5:30 P. M., accommodation for Babylon; 6 P. M., accommodation for Babylon; 8 P. M., for Greenport; 8:30 P. M., for Patchogue. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Patchogue and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The Splendid Steamers
STONINGTON and MARAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. H. Hull.
From Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Ticket Office, 401 Broadway.
JAMES HARCOURT,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
BRISTOL AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore Vanderbilt and Captain Simmons, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Manager Passenger Department.
G. H. VAILE, General Freight Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AGAIN OPEN!—Navigation resumed to Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Jay-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above ports, connecting with Railroads for the North and West. Freight and Passengers taken at low rates. Freight received daily.
J. W. HANCOCK & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points East, the new and fast steamer Fred. A. Sloan leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Pier 8 E. R. Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, well educated young woman; is a good nurse; City references; is a good, plain seamstress; operate, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 285.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WAITress and very good servant, a situation; City or country; or will take chambermaid and waiting; has the best City references. Call at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 285.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, WITH five years' City references, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of infant from its birth; quick at the needle; or regular seamstress, or will do a lady's maid. Call at No. 149 East 60th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, to make a few remove engagements in private families by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own if required. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by an industrious and capable girl; is honest and willing; would prefer a good cook; respectful and neat; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiting; good City reference; no objection to a short distance out of the country. Call for three days at No. 238 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 127 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl; has good City references; as general housework in a small family, or as chambermaid and plain sewing. Apply at No. 149 Attorney-st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl; very obliging and a quick worker; would prefer to do any kind of work in a family; good City or country. Call or address 127 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook, nurse, and assist in light housework; is a good cook; has good City or country references. Call at No. 29 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German in a restaurant or lunch house; no objection to go assistant cook in a hotel; first-class cook; has been used to poultry; good noted City or country. CODE, No. 34 Tenth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, as housekeeper; good City or country references. Call or address 1 Washington-st., 1st floor; best of City references given. Call at No. 22 West 16th-st.

SALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thoroughly competent married man, (family small) who fully understands the management of hot-houses, vineries, cold frames, fruit houses and greenhouses, plants and the propagation of the same; also the pruning of all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; have had four years with his present employer. Address E. J., Gardener, Box No. 100 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a married man; no children; understands the management of a horse; has been used to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best of City and country references; wages no object to a place where he can stay; is a good driver. Address A. W., Box No. 98 Times Office for four days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH man and wife; the man as farmer and gardener, or whichever other capacity; knowledge vegetable growing; the wife as dairy woman; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; can be seen at their present employer's. Call or address SHAMSTREAD, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City references from former employers. Address W. G., next door, No. 276 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young (married) man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived two years in his last place, from which he can show good recommendations. Address E. J., next store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant married man, a situation as coachman in a carriage City driver; has the best of City and country references. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 4 Cottage-place, near Bleecker and 6th-av. junction.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found handy, willing and obliging; would take care of a small garden; can come well recommended; prefer City; and country references. Address G., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has City references; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 459 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man of thorough practical knowledge in all branches, including &c.; has good City references; best of City and country references. Address A. Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PRACTICAL and experienced farmer (American) and wife; the latter as farmer and manager; wife first-class dairy woman; is willing to make herself generally useful; country preferred; best of City and country references; wages no object; will be found a valuable couple. Address A. W., Box No. 98 Times Office for four days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH gardener, work by the month; would not object to go somewhere in a private family; understands the kinds of family flowers; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address SHAMSTREAD, No. 194 Lexington-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single

RECENT MURDERS.

The Lawlessness of Society and its Remedy.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Storrs Yesterday—Impressive Comments on the Death of Mr. Voorhies.

Yesterday morning in the South Congregational Church, Court-street, Brooklyn, of which the late Mr. VOORHIES was a member, the pastor, Rev. Dr. STORRS, delivered a very impressive discourse on the symptoms of social misrule with special reference to the tragic event of the preceding Sunday. The devotional exercises and lessons of the day bore special reference to the uncertainty of human life. The text of the sermon was taken from Jeremiah ix., 21: "For death is come up into our windows, and is entered into our palaces, to cut off the children from without, the young men from the streets." The eloquent preacher opened his discourse as follows: The death of one person is commonly a matter of private interest. A single family, a narrow circle, will comprise all that are especially touched or affected by it. The community at large knows hardly more about it than is conveyed by the brief notice in the daily paper, or possibly some allusion in Sabbath worship. It is one of those facts which go to humble the pride of man and teach us our nothingness, that the world accommodates itself so easily to our loss, going forward in all the whirl of busy life, unconscious of our departure as ponderous machinery, whirling with prodigious might, crushes the insects which chance to light one moment upon the surface. But now and then circumstances seem to invest with a more public character what else were of simple private nature. This terminated life may have been peculiarly inwrought with society, or some of its institutions. This occurrent death may have come in such shape as to carry in it lessons of public welfare and public duty. It may so reveal public conditions as to make it a fit and imperative theme for the Christian pulpit. Whatever its shape or breadth of relation, death is the transaction and voice of God—the disposer of life. It is always his word announcing to an immortal being that his probation for eternity is now terminated, and calling him to render his account, and therefore it is always a solemn event. Yet even here solemnity may be defined. When one man comes, in old age, like a shock of corn fully ripe, to his end, none lay it seriously to heart. That is simply natural. The sun, when now it has traversed the whole heaven from horizon to horizon, should sink behind the hills. It is the sudden blotting of that sun from the morning heavens that startles our mind as altogether unnatural. It seems only right that the long-desired hour should come to this wretched, bedridden, wasted victim of disease; but how unlike that the instant transformation of all the pride and power of full manly strength into the utter prostration of the lifeless corpse. To close our eyes and lie down amidst the tender watchings of faithful friendship, with the ministrations of religion on the ears, and clasping its blessed faith more sustainingly each moment to the heart, and then understandingly to wait with earnest desire the opening of eternity and heaven now just at hand—this is an experience where death is no longer death. It is not only disarmed and divested of its "terrors;" it seems also to lose much of its proper solemnity. But to be hurried by sudden shot or stroke, without an instant's warning, from eager life into the presence of God—surely this is something to reinvest it with all its awakening power over every heart. And when now the providence of God has brought such an assemblage of circumstances about any death, it becomes us to ponder the lessons, for it would seem He designs by such means to reclothe it with fearfulness. In the passage from which the text is taken, the Prophet, after deploring the general evil of his time, and tracing it up to its source in the low moral condition of the nation and its positive sin, goes on to speak of the judgments yet to follow. Violence, the deadly assault, the assassin's trade, should be no longer restricted to unfrequented ways, to the wilderness, and the secret or unguarded place. "Death is come up into our windows"—*i. e.* finds its victims in the midst of fancied safety. Doors closed and barred, they felt secure, but the murderer's hand had other ways of access, "and is entered into our palaces"—*i. e.* mounts up from the wonted field in the haunts of ignorant brutality, seeking those that move in higher walks, and striking them down amidst the protections of better life. "To cut off the children from without, *i. e.* those most anxiously protected, about whom their family and society would throw the shield of love with extremest care. The young men from the streets, *i. e.*, the strongest, most self-reliant of these high-born, wealthier guarded ones "from the very streets"—the heart of policed and close-built cities—where they have walked in their strength and which they have adorned with their energy. This passage, then, I have chosen to-day because of the vivid conjunction and sympathy with those tragical events that, one after another, have recently and so rapidly been staining the houses and streets of these twin cities with human blood,—and one of which, taking a member of our own congregation, the past week has stirred this entire community and impressed it far more deeply than we have seen it before. I speak from the standpoint of no single event, but rather from that furnished by this rapid conveyance of so much bloody crime upon these few months. An equal amount spread over a term of years might not have so aroused the public mind. An equal number restricted altogether to the brutal class, would have called up less stern feeling and excited less question into cause and cure. The conviction is abroad and growing that something must be done, and done quickly, to abate this fearful outset of murderous violence. For what have we seen? Rather what have we not seen? Nothing seems sacred; nothing protected. The honest citizen of pure and irreproachable life, now full of years and Christian beneficence, is sweeping the morning snow from the front area of that home which has sheltered himself, his wife and his family these years, when he is set upon and stabbed to death—for what? Revenge? No, he had not an enemy. For what might chance to be in his pocket. The distinguished advocate, by virtue of long-tried devotion to the City's sanitary and other interests worthy of being called a public benefactor, returning to his house, and now within a few feet of it, beneath the full moon, is waylaid and left for dead by the hired instrument of secret hate. The faithful roundsman on the Police force, pacing his lonesome midnight vigil along the lighted streets for your safety and mine, is shot to death in the back for his fidelity, by the lurking miscreant whose hiding place he has just passed. The poor, honest, hard-working man, husband and father, toiling in humble poverty for his children's bread, aiming now to expel the ruffian that has invaded his home, is stabbed to the heart before the daughter who is willing to stay the fatal blow with her own life. But why continue the recital? Judicial authority, speaking from the Bench, asserts that no less than 300 brutal homicides have thus transpired in this Metropolitan District within the year just closed; whilst another high authority affirms—what, indeed, our own reading of the daily papers had already led us to believe—that murder now averages at least one victim per day within these limits; restricted to no one class, to no one grade of classes, to no one form, or time, or place, but spreading everywhere up and down; seeking its victims as well among the high-born, intelligent, wealthy—among the peaceful and Christian homes—among those who hold themselves studiously aloof from scenes of brawl, dissipation and wickedness, as among those in other circles. It is not my thought so much to ask just now what has brought about this state of things, as to suggest what ought to be our effort, at least in two or three directions. The preacher then proceeded to an impressive enunciation of the Christian duty of invigorating the triple ideas of Divine retribution, of irresistible Divine law, and of an immediate Divine presence. Beyond other nations, he contended that we need the first grand safeguard of life which is provided by keeping alive these great truths. It is objected, *e. g.* that France with no such convictions yet shows no such statistics; that her people and Government are able to protect society against ferocity and terror without that aid I am now invoking. But the cases are not parallel. It is our privilege to incorporate with our body politic some of the best material out of the Old World. Many of our foremost men are its generous gift. But the moral dregs of Europe also are poured into our cup, and we are then called to treat not merely that amount of crime indigenous to forty millions of people, but what can be imported out of three hundred millions more. Our nation, unlike any other, is annually receiving into its unsuspicious and sheltering bosom a whole generation of vipers. It welcomes with a prodigality of kindness a mass of degraded brutality, sorted out of the criminal classes by social and physical laws which send here the most enterprising, the most reckless, and therefore the most dangerous. Arrived, they are amazed at their splendid immunity from surveillance; they are emboldened by their almost instant accession to the governing classes; they are strengthened by their [illegible]

[illegible] We must have, what [illegible] of God and [illegible] we have more vice [illegible] law. Let those [illegible] make a man's mind [illegible] the midnight darkness. They will [illegible] his rising [illegible] his arm [illegible] to strike. But, certainly, we ought to invigorate the spirit of obedience to civil government; we ought [illegible] the thought is pertinent [illegible] so put society within the guardianship of surer and swifter human law. To whom does this belong? In a despotism to the despot; in a Republic to the citizen, in these States, then, to you and me. Has not Providence here devolved our protection upon ourselves? Not by the carrying of side arms, that resort of barbarism, not by a vigilance committee, that uncertain sword of double hilt and double point; but by legitimate law, sure and swift. Higher than this, has not Providence imposed on us the protection of society, of our neighbors and fellow citizens? Whose shame is it in this land when they are stricken down? What share have you, have I, in that? The blame, I will not say of some solitary crime, but of this sustained and unbroken series of crime—where does it lie in any community? With the criminals wholly? No, but with the Government, with the governing power. Under a despotism we should say with the despot—he is responsible; it belongs to him to make and to him to enforce laws. But under a Republic, where the citizen, the voter, is the maker of the law, and charged with the government and protection of the State—is our conscience clear from the stain of those foul murders? We need no Vigilance Committee. There is might enough in the moral and upright portion of this twin City, despite the "repeaters" and "foreign votes" and "Rings" and ruffianism, were it roused, to confront the whole with a sense of outrage and indignant and defiant justice; to purge the temples of judgment, the halls of legislation; to drive forth the wicked, to put the laws in force and stop those ghastly horrors, and this by none other means than the ballot box, shrined in that roused will to crush this growing wickedness. Have we laws on the statute book which undertake this office? They should gleam there as sheathed lightning, swift and sure and ready to leap forth. That philanthropy which strikes the edge from fearful law, and condemns him that wears it to bear the sword in vain, is false in name and fact. And there is much of it. So far has it penetrated that the execution of laws against the worst of crimes has well nigh become—an uncertainty, shall I say?—an impossibility. Is not the certainty rather this, that whatever the aggravation the guilty hand will shove by Justice, though law and society meanwhile perish together. By judicial testimony, three hundred homicides have stained this district within a year. How many of their perpetrators have been brought to trial, tracked to their hiding places—habitations of cruelty—and brought forth to meet the eyes of men and the just judgment of the laws? Yet further, how many of those arrested have been convicted and have suffered? You will perhaps say, "one-half, one-third, one-quarter, one-eighth, a tenth, a twentieth." But upon what one murderer in all this time has that penalty denounced by our laws been visited? Is a criminal taken red-handed and in the very act? His trial is postponed. Is that at length begun? False swearing and "influence" move swiftly in his behalf. Is his guilt so clear and damning, and his trial so unencumbered with technicalities, that escape elsewhere seems impossible, the false philanthropy of the jury is awakened. Is he finally and despite every obstacle convicted, a new trial is moved and granted on the slightest pretext. Is that refused, and broken law at last in the way to vindicate its strength, to punish crime and to protect the public? Yet now we find Court and jury, counsel and citizens, moved by emotional appeal to ask Executive clemency in commutation of sentence—a commutation soon lapsing into unconditional pardon—and ruffian violence is again let loose as a roaring lion seeking whom it may devour. Doubtless, criminal law might be yet more ineffective, though not greatly so, and society held together in the civilized form. In truth, as often remarked, it already begins to wear the look of semi-barbarism. Quiet men are found wearing side-arms and concealed weapons. The old maxim, *Inter arma leges silent*, is being roughly taken to read, "Since law fails to speak and act, we must arm in our own defence," and this is a return to barbarism. Our first demand is security, safety. We lay down self-defence on the faith that law will take it up. Security to life stands higher than all else. "Whatsoever a man hath, that will he give for his life." We demand that at any cost. And what is law to us for this if it have not swift and certain penalty? Let your humanity show itself, first, in guarding man against the breaking of law; second, in visiting the criminal with all the mercy consistent with its vindication; and third, in upholding that as the shield of civilization. But that love of man is profoundly "innocent" which goes on breaking down law, murdering society itself to shield the murderer, destroying its protective power through tampering with its penalty to save the profligate. But why restrict the view to any one form of crime? There are those who stand behind the murderer and feed the fires. No crime walks solitary. There is a foul companionship in guilt. Who was it, what was it that maddened the brain and deadened the conscience, till reason reeling and crazed passion in possession, the immediate actor was less the real agent than those who mixed for him the liquid madness? And has society no wheel of law to bring across the guiltier neck? no power to protect itself, its citizens, its wards—their very life, against this wasting war? We have thrown aside the Divine right of kings. Have we not been throwing aside faith that government is ordained by God? In pushing our American doctrine, that a people shall choose for itself by what form it will be governed, has not the feeling grown that a citizen may choose whether he will be governed at all? If our liberties go down and our free Government be surrendered, it will be because liberty became thus dissolute, Government powerless, "every man doing that which was right in his own eyes." Our refuge, then, out of such anarchy will be a government of force. It belongs to Christian men, to all good men who would serve God in serving their country, at such a time as this to put government and law back upon what will endure—upon what will give them strength and hold our human convictions—and then society and civilization may be safely intrusted to the sure guardianship of the one and the swift execution of the other. The preacher next proceeded to enlarge upon a suggestion of Christian duty arising from this series of crime, viz., the bringing of the "outcast" orders of society into a better and higher moral status. He described the enemies of society as an unmarshaled army sweltering in vice in the heart of our great cities, and eloquently demonstrated that self-preservation, no less than Christian obligation, urged us to the task of reclaiming them. Such elements lie below the influence of our free schools, and must be reached by Christian wisdom, love, patience and self-consecration going down among them, intent on seeking and saving the lost. In the course of a most impressive peroration delivered amidst rapt and unbroken silence, Dr. STORRS remarked: For an instant study the instance before us, consider this man's strength. He was not an invalid, but a fully-developed muscular man whose pride was in his vigorous manhood, his working power, his toughness and his endurance. If you and I, surely he then, should have counted on life. Consider again when and where was it. At the close of a peaceful Sabbath, and in the very heart of the city, with a crowd of population around him, and the tread of the watchmen of the city yet on the ear, the cry of murder might have startled hundreds of wakeful ears and arrested hundreds of eager feet. Many strong men were interested in guarding him from danger, many a powerful arm would readily have thrust itself between him and violence. There was no haste. It was not an enemy that did this. It was not revenge. He had wrought no hurt demanding the blow. It was not robbery; there was no prize to excite cupidity. Perhaps no man walked the streets that day with less reason to be fearful of our "taking off." The very murderer was no less surprised than his victim. A short half-hour before he had no thought of that fatal shot. The preacher concluded by forcibly urging the obvious application of the lesson to the heart and mind of every hearer, and exhorted them to hold fast by that ideal of Christian faith which robs death of its terrors whether it come suddenly or slowly.

Another Temperance Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of General Catlin and P. T. Barnum.

About four hundred persons were assembled in the Hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, at the fourth in the series of temperance meetings which are being held under the auspices of the "Sons of Temperance." After singing and prayer, General CATLIN read an address. He said that a temperance lecture by a soldier, and especially from one who had served for two years in Kentucky, might be considered a good joke. Moreover he pleaded guilty to not having been altogether abstemious when in the land of Bourbon. He hoped to obtain forgiveness for these occasional indulgences, since a refusal to indulge might have resulted in his being riddled with bullet holes. He thought if the taxes could be all collected on the sales of whisky in Kentucky, they would go far towards paying the national debt. After describing the condition of Kentucky with reference to the whisky business, General CATLIN referred at length to the evil effects of intemperance in general. The "social drinking" custom was the gigantic evil of the day. Our Government and our nation was in danger from the blighting effects of intemperance. Fusel oil and benzine composed the materials of "cocktails," "slings" and "smashes." New-York City was governed by the most corrupt and venal whisky "ring" that ever existed. It was a government of rum-sellers. He rehearsed some of the evils of this government. This form of government, however, pervaded all the cities of the Union. It was an absurdity to try and regulate the liquor traffic by law. Any traffic that required laws to protect it was intrinsically wrong. The traffic should be allowed to stand or fall on its own merits. The clergy devoted themselves too much to grace and mercy and being born again, instead of fighting the great evil of the day. "It is never [illegible] instead of [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] his lengthy address.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM was next introduced and was greeted with great applause. He thought the whole subject had been about covered. The temperance question, however, affected every one. There was no such thing as a disinterested, idle spectator. Speaking of the clergy and temperance, he had pledged himself never to contribute to any church that did not open its doors to temperance questions. [illegible] ... converted. He said that even pure liquor was poisonous, and he did not believe the pure liquor by a good deal. He spoke of the physical effects of alcohol. It would be as the mermaid and woolly horse if you could find a professional daily drunkard who was successful in his business. One hundred and fifty millions were spent annually for intoxicating liquors. Moreover, only one-tenth of all the crime and misery, and poverty in the world would exist if you could do away with drink. The terrible thing is, that the noblest and best men fall. We can't afford to lose these men. He felt that he should have been in his grave many years ago if he had not signed the temperance pledge some twenty-three years since. Mr. BARNUM alluded to the Jenny Lind business as the greatest enterprise ever undertaken on this continent. In nine months he had cleared $700,000, and that was due solely to his clear brain. The rum-selling business was not a legitimate business. Again, it was contrary to modern Democracy to tell the liquor dealer to shut up his establishment on Sunday, but the baker and butcher and every one else must shut up his store. Now, there is no more nutriment in a glass of whisky than there is in a pound of turpenny nails.

Dr. JEWETT made a few remarks while the collection was being taken up, and the meeting was then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's morning discourse yesterday was devoted to a consideration of three conditions of religious life—that in which fear and conscience induce piety, that in which love and hope are the exciting causes, and finally that spiritual state which so few are able to attain here. The latter, he said, was what some called perfection, entire sanctification, holiness, &c. He did not believe in the reasoning of such, though he might agree with them as to the facts. There was no such thing as perfection in this world; no such thing as a person living without sin.

At the Broadway Tabernacle Church, last evening, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., the pastor, repeated his argument against taxing the people to support sectarian schools. The church, notwithstanding the storm, was moderately filled, and the sermon was listened to with the same marked attention which characterized its first delivery.

A new lecture, entitled "What I Saw in Syria," will be delivered by Mr. JOHN BANVARD, illustrated with pencil, paint and poetry, and original anecdotes on the oddities of the Orient, with a glance at Edom and Egypt, at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the "Sisters of the Stranger." The lecture will be extensively elaborated with charts, maps, diagrams, and large paintings of the picturesque points of Palestine, especially the battle fields celebrated in sacred and profane history. Mr. W. K. BANVARD, Organist of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, will preside at the organ.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.898; maximum at 9 A. M., Feb. 17, 30.423; minimum at 9 P. M., Feb. 18, 29.252; range, 1.170. Thermometer—Mean, 37.9; maximum at 3 P. M. Feb. 16, 53.0; minimum at 7 A. M., Feb. 13, 24.0; range, 29.0. Feb. 14, rain from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .40 inch. Feb. 18, rain from 3 P. M. to 11:15 P. M.; amount of water, .42 inch. Feb. 18, rain from 1:15 A. M. to 11 P. M.; amount of water, .41 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.23. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,377 miles.

Miss MIDDY MORGAN, of New-York City, will lecture at Lyceum Hall, Hoboken, on Thursday evening next, the subject being "Italy." The proceeds will be devoted to the free public library of Franklin Lyceum.

HORACE GREELEY, Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP and Rev. W. H. CLARK will address the Union Temperance meeting at the Methodist Church, Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, this evening.

The collection for Domestic Missions in Grace Church, this City, yesterday morning, after a very eloquent and thrilling sermon by the rector, Dr. H. C. POTTER, and an address by Dr. TWING, was $4,000. During the previous week, members of the same Church sent to Dr. POTTER $1,100 in aid of Mission work at Salt Lake City, under the direction of Bishop TUTTLE, and $600 for Bishop MORRIS, to aid him in completing St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon.

At the Episcopal Mission to Seamen, No. 21 Pike-street, a class in vocal music is organized to meet on Tuesday evenings under charge of Professor JEROME HOPKINS. The first assembling of the class will take next Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Mission is sustained by wealthy and prominent Episcopalians of this City.

This evening will close at Plymouth Church lecture room a series of six illustrated lectures of travel by B. P. WORCESTER, with the aid of the stereopanopticon. To-night scenes in Ireland, Yosemite Valley and Salt Lake City will be described. England, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Turkey, Russia and Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Eastern Asia have all in turn been visited.

The Thirty-fourth-street Reformed Church has just been redecorated and a new pulpit has been put in the place of the old one. The frescoing of the ceiling and walls is rich, and the effect of the whole beautiful for a house of worship. The pulpit is a finished desk of walnut standing upon a broad platform. The cost of the decorations was about $6,000. Yesterday's services were the first held since the completion of the improvements. Rev. J. RILEY is pastor of the Church.

Carnival festivals were held by the Comus Carnival Society, Mr. JULIUS KORN, President, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 160 to 166 Third-avenue, and by the Mainzer Carnival Society, Mr. ANTHONY SAUER, President, at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, last night. Amusing addresses were delivered, funny songs sung, and merriment prevailed throughout the evening on both occasions.

A further contribution of $3 from W. C. H. has been received at this office for the family of the murdered man, TOWNSEND.

A public meeting will be held by New-York Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to-morrow evening. Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of American Christian Commission, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. of T., and others will address the meeting.

Yesterday morning was remarkable for its fine, invigorating air. In the afternoon the gathering clouds obscured the sun at 3:30 o'clock, then a shower of snow and rain prevailed to 4:10. From 4:35 o'clock in the evening rain fell with but little intermission. Depth of rain at 11, ? inch. The thermometer indicated 26° at 7 A. M., 40° at 3 P. M., and 39° at 11 P. M. The barometrical reading at 7 A. M. was 30.20 inches; at 3 P. M., 29.98; at 11 P. M., 29.82. Wind at sunrise, N., then S. E. at noon, and 11 P. M., N. W.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, a bookkeeper in the employment of the Avenue C Railroad Company, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the Company's premises, Nos. 704, 706 and 708 Avenue C, on the previous evening and attempting to steal $12,000. The prisoner effected an entrance into the premises by means of a false key, and was just about to force his way into the private office where a sum of $12,000 was deposited, when he was discovered by Officer COLGAN of the Eleventh Precinct and taken to the Station. He was committed for examination.

WASHINGTON G. SANDERS, GEORGE J. SEYMOUR and THOMAS TURNER, all colored people, were charged with the larceny of several trunks containing some valuable carpets, the property of CHARLES W. CRITTENDEN, No. 138 Prince-street, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX. In the absence of the prosecutor the prisoners were remanded until this morning.

PHILIP COLWELL, of No. 408 East Sixteenth-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with feloniously assaulting HUGH and PATRICK MCEVOY, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears that the prisoner and the prosecutors, who had been drinking freely during the preceding evening, had an altercation, when the former drew a knife and stabbed HUGH MCEVOY in the wrist and PATRICK in the hip. The injury to the latter was of a serious character and necessitated his removal to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was attended to. The prisoner was remanded to await the result.

The stock of MORRIS JACOBS, clothier, at No. 158 Greenwich-street, was last evening damaged by fire to the amount of $1,500. The building was also so injured that $500 will be required for repairs. The disaster is said to have resulted from the accidental upsetting of a stove.

WM. MURRAY, of No. 159 Varick-street, was run over by a coach in Fulton-street yesterday and had his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CATHARINE FARLEY, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, died suddenly last evening at No. 444 West Twenty-second-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 230 West Fifty-third-street, occupied by Mrs. ANITHA FANEY, doing a damage of about $50. It was extinguished by the Police without giving an alarm.

A fracas occurred at No. 53 Baxter-street last evening, during which Mrs. CATHARINE SPEN[illegible] was struck on the head by a tumbler thrown [illegible]

... by her daughter, ELLEN O'BRIEN, and [illegible] a serious wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Franklin-street Police Station.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday afternoon, while Officer O'SHAUGHNESSY was arresting a man for intoxication, at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Union-street, he was set upon by a number of rowdies, by whom the prisoner was taken away.

THEODORE McCAUL has been arrested, charged with being implicated in the robbery, on the 17th inst., of the dry-goods store of JAMES A. DOUGHERTY.

Yesterday, between 12 and 1 A. M., JOHN McQUADE was taken into custody for assaulting DANIEL O'CONNELL with a knife and inflicting a severe wound on his head, in the liquor store of P. BURNS, corner Will-street and Hamilton-avenue.

On Saturday evening Officer PHELAN arrested JAMES COYLE for cruelly maltreating a disabled horse in Broadway. The poor animal was so exhausted that he was unable to pull the wagon, and COYLE was beating him in an unmerciful manner with the seat board of the wagon.

JOHN BRYSON went, on Saturday evening, into the barroom of the Bath Hotel, foot of Bridge-street, kept by GEORGE SIMMONDS. While there he got into an argument with one of the boarders, when SIMMONDS ordered him to leave. Failing to obey promptly, he was attacked by the landlord and one of the barmen. The latter struck him on the head with a funnel, and the former severely injured his ankle with a club. He was conveyed home by some friends, and attended to by Dr. YOUNG.

The body of a stillborn child, on Saturday afternoon, was found in an open lot in Wyckoff-street.

JAMES L. SPINOLD, a druggist, has been charged with making a felonious assault on his wife, MARY, by attacking her with a knife and wounding her in the arm.

LONG ISLAND.

GIDEON SEAMAN, of Deer Park, has, during the past Winter, killed twenty-five raccoons and fifteen foxes near that place.

An effort is being made to build a new public school building at Orient, also one at Southold.

A lad named HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, of Mattituck, was recently run over by a loaded wagon, fracturing both his legs.

The societies of Free Methodists, which have been recently organized at Orient, Greenport and Riverhead, are holding regular meetings and are fast increasing in membership.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark, on Saturday, JAMES F. BURKE, of Orange, was convicted of setting fire to his house, with intent to defraud the Insurance Company. The testimony showed that the house was insured for far more than its value, and that he made no effort to extinguish the flames, and remained in bed after his family left the house, and afterwards completely dressed himself before taking his departure.

On Saturday a man named WALTER SICKLE was arrested and committed to the County Jail by Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, for committing, as alleged, an atrocious assault and battery on one JOHN CONNOR, by striking him with an iron bar, at Weehawken. Both men worked on an oil train, and had been unfriendly towards each other for some time.

Early yesterday morning a quarrel occurred at HOFFMAN's hall, in Hudson City, between two men named ANTON SHEERLINE and Captain ELLEN, when it is alleged the former stabbed the Captain several times in the face with a knife. Officer SHEEDER arrested SHEERLINE, who gave bail for his appearance at court. Captain ELLEN's wounds are not considered dangerous, although very painful.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—American Securities opened firm; Stocks quiet. American Securities closed quiet.

	11 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atl'c and Gt. West'n R.R. Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 50c. Closed dull; Rentes, 74f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—Bonds opened firm; Five-twenties, 95¼ for the issue of 1862. Closed firm.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—Noon.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

HAVRE, Feb. 19.—Cotton opened quiet on spot and afloat; on spot, 127f.; afloat, 127f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—4:30 P. M.—Cotton market dull; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Red Wheat, 7s. 6d.@7s. 8d. Flour, 19s. 9d. Cheese, 70s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 19.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed quiet at 7 thalers, 2 groats.

HAMBURG, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed active, 14 marc bancos, 14 schilling.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Evening.—Linseed Oil, £31 5s. Tallow, 45s. Turpentine easier.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed quiet.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—SUGAR—All qualities slightly advanced; the market closed active, with improved demand. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas—To foreign countries, 37,000 boxes and 2,500 hhds.; to the United States, 4,500 boxes, 2,500 hhds. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9⅞ reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 9¾@11⅞ reals. Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 9⅜@9¾ reals. Molasses, firm; Clayed, 6⅞ reals; Muscovado, 5⅛@6⅛ reals, in hhds. LARD active and firm at 19½c. in tierces, and 21½c. in tins. TALLOW dull at 14⅛ @ 16½c. BACON steady at 18¾c. POTATOES buoyant at $4 75 # bbl. HAMS in demand at 22c. for Salted and 23c. for sugar-cured. FREIGHTS quiet; # box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $1 25; # hhd. of Sugar to do., $6 50@$8; # hhd. of Molasses to do., $3 75@$4 50.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $3 50@$4 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firm at 81½c. cash, 81⅞c. seller for March. CORN quiet; No. 2 at 69½@70¾c.; afternoon, No. 2 inactive and unchanged. OATS quiet and steady at 38⅝c. RYE inactive and nominal at 67c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet at 65c.@72c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet and firm at 84½c.@85c. MESS PORK very quiet and firm at $27 cash, $27 50, buyer for March. LARD quiet but firmer at 14½c.@15c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 14½c. MEATS quiet but stronger; Rough Sides, 13½c.; Short Ribs, 14c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $10 37½@$10 62½. Live HOGS active and steady at $8 50@$9 40 for Common to Extra. Beef CATTLE steady at $4 50@$6 87½ for Fair Cows and good second-class Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON steady at 24c.@24½c. for Middling. FLOUR—But little done for want of shipping facilities. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Spring, 86c.@87c.; No. 2 Red Fall, 95c.@98c.; No. 2 White, $1 02. CORN quiet; Mixed, 70c.@71c.; Prime White, 74c.@75c.; Choice White, 77c.@78c. OATS dull at 45c. in bulk; 50c.@52c. sacked. BARLEY heavy at $1@$1 04 for Spring; $1 25 for Choice Fall. WHISKY steady at 84c. PORK firm at $27 50@$27 75. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Ribs, 15c. BACON very firm; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, canvassed, 18c.@19c. LARD firm; held at 15c. for Tierce, 16c.@16¼c. for Keg. HOGS unchanged. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$5 50 for Good to Prime; $6@$7 for Choice. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; demand light; Winter Red, $1 07@$1 10. CORN dull at 68c.@72c., the latter for strictly sound. OATS unchanged. RYE steady at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1@$1 12; Winter, $1 20@$1 25. COTTON lower and dull; Middling, 23¼c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY firm at 94c. Mess PORK in fair demand; sales 200 bbls. at $27 25, but generally held at $27 50. Bulk MEATS firm and quiet; Shoulders sold at 10¾c.; Sides held at 13½c. for Clear Rib, 14¼c. for Clear Ribs, 15c. for Clear loose. BACON less firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear packed. Sweet-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD firm; sales prime Steam at 14¾c.; Kettle held at 15½c. EXCHANGE on New-York dull at ⅛@1-10 # cent. off buying and par selling.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 24c. FLOUR active and firm for low grades; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN steady; White, 88c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS 50c.@56c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK at $27 50@$28. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15⅝c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.@16½c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. LARD 16¼c. WHISKY firm at 98c.@1.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—COTTON in limited demand; Middling Upland, 24½c. FLOUR in fair demand; Superfine, $4 37½ ; Extras, $4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6 75; Indiana and Iowa do., $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 25@$1 28. RYE steady at $1. CORN dull; New Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 32c. COFFEE steady; Rio, 12⅝c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY steady at 98c. for wood, 99c.@$1 for iron-bound.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—FLOUR active. WHEAT—No demand. CORN very dull, sales, New, in car lots, 75c.@78c., according to quality. OATS neglected. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominal, 75c.@90c., according to quality. Mess PORK dull at $28@$28 50. LARD dull at 16c.@16½c. HIGHWINES nominal at 93c. Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 115; market closed flat, heavy and nominally 25c. lower; no sales; 400 head were shipped through unsold. Hogs dull and 25c. lower; sales at $8 75@$9 25 for common to good; $9 75 for extra. SHEEP dull and unchanged; stock all sold or shipped in first hands.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—COTTON dull and lower; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 3,100 bales; receipts, 7,322 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3,705 bales; to Cronstadt, 732 bales; to Helsingford, 450 bales; coastwise, 3,083 bales. FLOUR, $5 [illegible]. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 58c.@60c. HAY, $28@$30. PORK, $29@$29 50. BACON, 13⅛c.@16⅛c.@19⅛c. LARD—Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.

Kegs, 18c. SUGAR steady; Prime, 11¼c.@12c. MOLASSES—Prime, 77c.@78c. WHISKY, 99c.@$1 02. COFFEE—Fair, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Prime, 17¾c. GOLD, 119¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 129½. [illegible] EXCHANGE par.

OSWEGO, Feb. 19.—FLOUR in [illegible] market unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. [illegible] Spring; $6 25 for Amber [illegible] White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra [illegible] No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at [illegible] Michigan at $1 27@$1 28 [illegible] and $2 25 for Unbolted [illegible] quoted. Shorts, Shipstuff [illegible] per ton. Railroad freights [illegible] 50c. to New-York, 45c. to Albany, 37c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—TOBACCO—Sales, 145 hhds., at $5 50@$6 for Trash, $6 50@$8 for Lugs, $8 for low Leaf. COTTON dull, and nominally at 22c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT active at $1 05@$1 15. CORN active at 72c. OATS active at 50c. RYE active at 95c., all sacked. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c. LARD—Tierce, 16c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 19c. WHISKY, 93c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very quiet at $1 60@$1 62. LEGAL TENDERS, 86c. Mining STOCKS are weak; Alpha, $11; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $7; Chollar Potosi, $25; Confidence, $40; Crown Point, $17; Empire Mill, $14; Gould & Curry, $88; Hale & Norcross, $112; Imperial, $23; Kentuck, $37; Occidental, $12; Ophir, $12; Overman, $80; Savage, $58; Sierra Nevada, $7, and Yellow Jacket, $47.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 19.—FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $4 25@$4 75. WHEAT dull at 84¼c. for No. 1, and 81¼c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 41c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 80c. on the track. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10 25@$10 75. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, but unchanged. CORN dull and lower; New, 68c.; Yellow, 70c. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,200 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 19.—COTTON dull and nominally unchanged; receipts, 823 bales; exports, 423 bales. FLOUR steady at $4 75@$6. CORN, 90c. OATS, 70c. PORK, $28. LARD, 16c.@17¾c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 15c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—WHEAT advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 14; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07. CORN dull and nominal. OATS dull and declined ½c.; No. 1 State, 47½c. RYE quiet at 85c.@88c. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Nothing doing in WHEAT, RYE or CORN. Small sales of BARLEY, at the Central and Susquehanna Depots, at 95c.@98c. OATS steady at 55c.@56c.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—WHEAT firm; Extra White, $1 25; No. 1 White, $1 14¼; Amber, $1 06; Regular, $1 05. CORN—New, 68c. OATS, 46c.@47c. Dressed HOGS heavy, $10 37@$11.

NORFOLK, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Receipts, 900 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,604 bales; sales, 50 bales; market dull and lower; Low Middling, 22½c.@23c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,021 bales; exports, 4,144 bales; sales, 700 bales; market irregular; Middling, 23½c.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 19.—COTTON—Market dull, but prices unchanged; sales, 277 bales; receipts, 294 bales; Middling, 22c.@22½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—COTTON easier; sales, 300 bales; Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 394 bales; exports, coastwise, 429 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Sixes, Third Issue, 103; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¼; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 119.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 20—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.*—W. Moore, N. Goldtree, Mr. Peyser, C. H. Smith, J. Frater, Mr. Scott, J. Macan, F. Tyman, Mr. Hildyard and lady, Master Hildyard, J. W. Hobbs, Mr. Hall, H. H. Pemberton, Mr. Darnott, A. C. Redden, Dr. S. J. Gordan and lady, 5 children and 4 servants, Mrs. Bulaf, Mrs. Polak, Mr. Gale, Mr. Hunter, Mr. G. Cox, T. R. Little, J. Leslie, Aaron Wolf, lady, 3 children and nurse, A. Wolf, Mrs. Belmont, J. Irving, L. T. Cell, W. W. Keogh, Mrs. Simpson and 3 children, W. H. Davis and lady, H. Strauss, W. B. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Pemberton, Mr. Davison and lady, Mr. Thackaberry, J. W. Longdon, W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Crowe, Miss E. Crowe, A. De Rosenchild, S. Taylor and lady, Miss H. Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, Master J. Taylor, Master S. Taylor, Mr. Cobby, Miss M. A. Lacy, Mr. Hay, A. Mulligan, H. S. Mulligan, Miss Mulligan, Miss Dix, J. Hodgeson and lady, Master Hodgeson, J. Sagle.

FEB. 20.—*In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Capt. M. B. Woolsey, U. S. N.; Dr. P. S. Wales, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. B. Bigelow, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Sarah Milford and servant, Mrs. B. de Barros, 2 children and servant, Christian Monejer, wife and 4 children. From Bahia—Jos. Joaquin Alves, Louis Mohr. From St. Thomas—Wm. T. Powell and servant, A. C. Sill, J. L. Crane, Capt. A. McKay, H. B. Lambert, S. F. Bowen, S. B. Leeds, T. N. Cassils, Peter Keller, D. Francis, H. Ulrich, P. Reinley.

FEB. 20.—*In steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—H. J. Winslow, Colonel Homer Grover, late U. S. Consul at Italy, Chas. E. Glover, Henry Fernee, Benjamin G. Lathrop and servant, John R. Wilbor, Mrs. John R. Wilbor, Geo. Standing, Mrs. Geo. Standing, Master Henry, Ernest George, Charles and Alfred Standing.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—A. Decker, N. Saunders, T. Saunders, T. B. Stickney, J. Eckstein, J. T. Reid, F. R. Rouse, James Fitzgerald, Mr. Hopper, M. L. Oliver, Major J. A. Maxwell, M. S. Meyer, Miss Maggie Rooney, Wm. Van Wert, R. R. Hine, Jas. Haveron, J. Reilly, W. L. Pritchard, J. Burton, J. Hoffmeyer, M. Rose, R. Thompson, E. A. Reed and wife, J. W. Reed, A. Sherwood, Governor J. E. Brown, P. Bang, G. M. Lorimer, R. M. Abbott and wife, F. Beckstein and son, Geo. Worthington and wife, H. B. Langdon, H. G. Lauer, L. Leopold.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Feb. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Feb. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 24	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Feb. 26	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, HAVANA, &C.

Alaska	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
South America	Feb. 21	New-York	Rio.
City of Mexico	Feb. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 26	New-York	St. Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

MONDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *South America*, at 1 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Alaska*, at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way ..... 5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners ..... 5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven ..... 5 A. M.; 1:15, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport ..... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way ..... 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail ..... 6 P. M.
South, Through ..... 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver ..... 7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. ..... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 49 | Sun sets..... 5 42 | Moon sets..12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 54 | Gov. Island..12 43 | Hell Gate.. 2 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Liverpool Feb. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 16, lat. 41 20, lon. 64 14, passed ship John Foster, Jr., from Liverpool for New-York; Feb. 20, 200 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; same date, at 8:15 A. M., 198 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a London steamer, bound E.; same date, at 9 A. M., 184 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Idaho, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Feb. 8, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 262 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 17, lat. 42 15, lon. 56 ?, exchanged signals with ship St. Charles, from San Francisco for Liverpool; same date, lat. 41 12, lon. 56 35, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 14th, lat. 47 35, lon. 40 35, passed a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 15th, lat. 46 40, lon. 70 12, exchanged signals with bark Carrier Dove, (Br.,) bound E.

Steamship America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Jan. 31, Bahia 5th, Pernambuco Feb. 1, Para 5th, and St. Thomas 14th, with coffee, &c., and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Experienced heavy gales crossing the Gulf. Feb. 6, passed steamer Merrimack, off the Amazon, bound south.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Jan. 29, via Havre Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong N. W. winds from Cape Hatteras to Cape Henry.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Feb. 1, via Queenstown 2d, and Boston 18th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Franklyn.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Bristol, Eng., 46 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather.

Bark Jas. E. Stone, (of Boston,) Phinney, Shanghae 119 ds., with teas to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed through the Straits of Sunda Nov. 15. Had strong monsoons in the China Sea; rounded the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 38 W. Had strong N. E. trades in the North Atlantic.

Bark Everhard, (N. G.,) Klunsmann, Shanghae 143 ds., with teas to Heinemann & Payson—vessel to C. Luling & Co. Passed Java Head Oct. 28, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 17, and crossed the equator Jan. 20, in lon. 33. Was becalmed for 15 ds. a little to the north of the line, thence to lat. 28, lon. 46, light trades; Feb. 18th, lat. 40, lon. 72 30, signalled ship Waldschutz, (Br.,) (?) from —— for New-York. Nov. 25, lat. 20 S., lon. 40 E., Nichols Falkerts, a seaman, fell from foretopsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Nordlyset, (Norw.,) Thue, Taganrog Nov. 16, via Constantinople Dec. 4, with wool to Heinemann & Payson—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

[illegible] Bark [illegible] Fran[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] Dyer, Leboud Sept. 18, ds. [illegible] Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. C. Brookman. [illegible] weather; was 8 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark [illegible] Wellington, Port of Spain, Trinidad, [illegible] and 3 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Experienced heavy N. E. winds, and [illegible] north of Hatteras.

Bark Albert Georges, (of [illegible] Seasboro [illegible] with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig San Juan, (of Mexico,) Mahony, Rio Grande do Sul [illegible] ds., with hides, &c., to Bottle Bros.—vessel to E. & Weinberg. Crossed the equator Jan. 10, in lon. 30. Experienced had strong N. and N. E. gales.

Brig Avon, (of Dartmouth,) Gunter, Messina 44 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17. Had heavy weather on the coast; was 10 ds. from Bermuda. Feb. 15, off Hatteras, passed brig A. M. A. Comins, bound S.

Brig William Robertson, of Boston, Shepherd, Santa Martha Jan. 18, and Savanilla Jan. 25, with hides and coffee to D. De Castro & Co., has had northeast gales most of the passage. Lost bulwarks and split sails. Left no American vessels.

Brig Sportsman, of Boston, Morton, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Brugman & Ayles, vessel to Thayer & Sargent. Has had fine weather.

Brig Highland Nanny, (of Sandy Cove, N. S.,) Saunders, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to John Mayston's Son & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Annie Tibbitts, (of Harrington, Me.,) Ramsdell, P. R. 18 ds., with sugar to Snow & Richardson. Has had northerly gales on the coast. Left in port brigs Morning Light, for New-York, 3 ds.; L. A. W. Armstrong, for New-Haven; J. & H. Crowley, waiting cargo; schrs. Anna Mash, J. & H. Knowles and Ida & Abby Ellen, all waiting cargoes.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Ward, Ponce, 22 ds., with sugar and hides to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 37, and had moderate weather. Left in port, schrs. B. C. Lane for New-York next day; S. C. Hayes, for do. in 2 ds. Schrs. Chas. T. Merrey and Gerald Hooke, just arrived.

Schr. Wm. H. Keeney, (of Jersey City,) Soper, Cienfuegos 5 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght. Left in co. with schrs. Amber & Beatrice and Mabel E. Staples, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. & L. Cordery, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Grace, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Bulkley & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with sch. Amber and D. C. Hulse.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Alice G. Grace, (of Boston,) Gilbert, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Central America, Williams, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses to master. Had heavy weather; carried away jibboom, lost and split sails.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Baltimore, with coal; 18th inst., in a S. E. gale, split foresail.

Schr. Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Mary F. Farr, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Mary C. Elliott, Beel, Hammond, Va., for Fairhaven.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Philadelphia, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Philadelphia, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Sarah Cell, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to R. G. Fairchild—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Lizzie Maul, Bussard, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Kate E. Rich, Doughty, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores for Boston.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Dani. B. Burton, Ferrell, Milton, Del.
Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.
Schr. Delaware, Dennis, Milton, Del.
Schr. Blondel, Chapman, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Bela Peck, Every, Amboy, for New-London.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Hesperus, Conway, Cape Ann.
Schr. Octavia, Roberts, Norwalk.
Schr. Clotel, De Hart, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Flynn, Guilford.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.
Schr. H. S. Rabcock, Hubbard, Milford, Del.
Schr. Jeremiah M. Smith, Egg Harbor.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, S. W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool; spoke Feb. 11, lat. 49 42, lon. 41 27, ship Alex. Marshall, Liverpool for New-York.

Also arr. steamships Ashland, from New-York, and Neptune, from do.; bark Fredonia, from Fayal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20.—Arr. schrs. George Washington, from Havana; J. C. Thompson, from Philadelphia.

Off the port—Ship Pacific.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; bark Albion, from San Jago, Cuba; ship Universe, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; Br. ship Rosella, for Liverpool; schrs. W. G. Dearborn, for South Amboy; J. P. J. Rachel Vanaman, for New-Haven; Union Flag, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Arr. Kingston, Liverpool, Hazard, Malaga.

Spoken, &c.

Prentissen—Brig, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Feb. 17, off Hatteras.

Uruguay—Br. brig, from Demerara for New-York, was seen Feb. 5, lat. 19 N., lon. 54 W.

Little Frederick—Br. brig, from Shanghae for London, was seen Oct. 31, lat. 22 27 N., lon. 126 17 E.

Dagmar—Norw. brig, from Macao for Samarang, Nov. 10, lat. 4 S., lon. 107 30 E.

Jennie—Br. brig, from Foochow for Boston, 14 ds. out, Nov. 12, lat. 4 59 S., lon. 108 17 E.

Ann Millicent—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, 45 ds. out, was signalled Nov. 30, lat. 19 19 S., lon. ?? ? E.

Angela—Span. brig, from Manila for Plymouth, 44 ds. out, was signalled Dec. 20, lat. 34 25 S., lon. 24 30 E.

J. W. A. Lawrence—N. G. ship, from Singapore for Boston, 30 ds. out, was signalled Dec. 27, lat. 30 52 S., lon. 22 30 E.

Chanticleer—Br. brig, from Natal for Glasgow, was signalled Dec. 25, lat. 29 S., lon. 30 E.

Lorenzo—Br. ship, from Bourbon for Cherbourg, was signalled Dec. 30, no lat. &c.

Knight Commander—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 70 ds. out, was signalled Jan. 1, lat. 33 25 S., lon. 13 40 E.

Alhambra—Span. steamship, from Pernambuco for Liverpool, was signalled Jan. 25, lat. 4 35 S., lon. 31 34 W.

Miss Young—Br. brig, from Quebec for Montevideo, 40 ds. out, Jan. 24, lat. 2 53 S., lon. 28 35 W.

Emperor—Br. ship, from Cape de Verdes for Savannah, 12 ds. out, Feb. 6, lat. 21 30 N., lon. 60 40 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Sama, Jan. 1, bark Eastern Provinces, (Br.,) for New-York in 10 ds., and Helen Angier, for do. in 20 ds.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Arr. barks Cardenas and Ocean Home, from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, arrived at 6:30 P. M. yesterday, and subsequently sailed for Cherbourg and Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20.—The Cunard steamship Nemesis, from New-York, arrived at 4 P. M. yesterday, and sailed for Liverpool.

The steamship Nebraska, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Atlanta City Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Interest Coupons payable January and July in New-York.
Principal payable January, 1899.
Debt of the City 1st July, 1869, $392,500.
Value of Real Estate owned by the City, $500,000.
Taxable property, $11,000,000.
Annual income, $150,000.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS AT 78.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

THE POSITIVE MOTION LOOM CO.
HAVE THEIR WAREROOMS AT
NOS. 25 AND 27 WOOSTER-ST.
FOR THE SALE OF
JAMES LYALL'S LOOMS,
Medal of Honor awarded by American Institute, 1869.

FIRST-CLASS
PIANOS
TO RENT,
AND SOLD ON
MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS,
BY
J. BAUER & CO.,
NO. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 23, 1868.

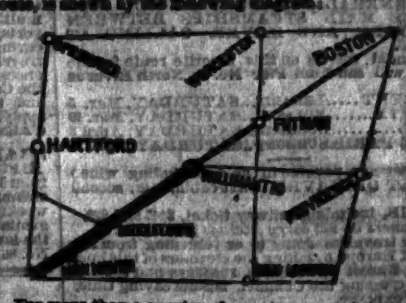
TRIED, AND NOT FOUND WANTING, being a cure in every case of Ache or Pain however severe or acute. Hyatt's Swiss Liniment [illegible] 21 years' trial, prove this. Sold by Druggists.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES. PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 50 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

SPRING, 1870!
NEW GOODS
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, FEB. 21.

FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
Percale and Jaconet Robes,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
ALL OF NEW STYLES, AND MOSTLY CONFINED TO OURSELVES.
ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT LINE
OF
WHITE PIQUES,
EMBRACING
Over Two Hundred Different Qualities and Patterns,
WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE UNEQUALED IN THE MARKET.
ALSO,
OTHER NEW FABRICS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.
$1,000,000
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
FREDERICKSBURG
AND
GORDONSVILLE
RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a
SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FURTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tide water by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, *and the Security is first-class in every respect.*

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount *in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000) are offered at 85½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

DRAKE BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

AMERICAN
Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.